Workshop for the Development of an Indian and Metis Urban Strategy for Manitoba

Honourable James Downey
Minister of Northern and Native Affairs

Manitoba
Northern Affairs

WORKSHOP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY FOR MANITOBA

Submitted by

Bellanca Holdings Ltd.
St. Theresa Point, Manitoba

June 9, 1989

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A. FROM DESPAIR TO HOPE: THE URBAN INDIAN VISION
Submitted by: Winnipeg Native Economic Development Corp.

B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL TO THE PROVINCE
Submitted by: Indigenous Women's Collective of Manitoba, Inc.

C. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
Submitted by: Native Employment Services of Winnipeg, Inc.

D. INVENTORY OF PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS/SERVICES RELATING TO THE MANITOBA NATIVE COMMUNITY

E. ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE GARY FILMON

F. ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES DOWNEY

G. ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE GERRY DUCHARME

H. ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE CHARLOTTE OLESON

WORKSHOP AGENDA

TUESDAY, MAY 30/89

9:00-10:00 am	Delegate Registration - Coffee Opening Prayer
10:00-10:30 am	Workshop Chairman Remarks: **Mr. Ed Wood**
10:30-1100 am	Keynote Address: The Challenge of Developing an Indian and Metis Urban Strategy for Manitoba **Honourable James E. Downey** **Minister of Northern Affairs** **Minister responsible for Native Affairs** **Province of Manitoba**
11:00-12:00 pm	Introduction of Facilitators and Recorders Workshop Assembly in Meeting Rooms
12:15 pm	Luncheon Speakers: **Chief Louis Stevenson** **Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs** **Mr. Yvon Dumont** **Manitoba Metis Federation**
2:00-5:00 pm	Workshop Sessions 1 - 6
6:15 pm	Banquet **Honourable Gary Filmon** **Premier** **Province of Manitoba**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31/89

9:00-10:30 am	Workshop Sessions 1 - 6
10:30-12:00 pm	Preparation of preliminary reports
12:15 pm	Luncheon **Mrs. Mary Richard** **President** **Indigenous Womens Collective** **Mr. Calvin Pompana** **President** **Urban Indian Association**
2:00-5:00 pm	General Session Presentation of Preliminary Reports to the general assembly and discussion of reports.
6:15 pm	Banquet **Mr. Guy Savoie** **Chairman, Executive Policy Committee** **City of Winnipeg** **Honourable Charlotte Oleson** **Minister of Family Services** **Province of Manitoba**

THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, 1989

9:00-11:00 am	Workshop Sessions 1 - 6
11:00-12:00 pm	Preparation of final report
12:15 pm	Luncheon **Honourable Gerry Ducharme** **Minister of Urban Affairs** **Province of Manitoba**
2:00-5:00 pm	General Session Presentation of workshop reports to the general assembly.
5:00 pm	Workshop Closing Remarks: **Honourable James E. Downey** **Minister of Northern Affairs** **Minister responsible for Native Affairs** **Province of Manitoba**

Organizations Invited

Aboriginal Women of Manitoba
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
Brandon University
C.E.I.C.
C.M.H.C.
Canada Investments International
Canadian Council for Native Business
City of Winnipeg
Department of Culture, Heritage & Recreation
First Nations Confederacy Inc.
Harold Westdal and Associates
Health and Welfare Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Indian Council of First Nations
Indigeneous Womens Collective
Kinew Housing Corporation
Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre Inc.
Manitoba Indian Nurses Association
Manitoba Metis Federation
Manitoba Association of Friendship Centres.
Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc.
N.E.D.P.
Native Employment Services
Native Communications
Peace Hills Trust
Peguis Education Authority
Province of Manitoba
Resource Initiatives Ltd.
Secretary of State
Southeast Resource Development Council
University of Manitoba
Urban Indian Association Inc.
Winnipeg Core Area Initiative
Winnipeg Council of Treaty and Status Indians

Last name	Name	Organization
Allard	Jean	Resource Intiatives Ltd
Allison	Neill	Province of Manitoba
Amos	Larry	Urban Indian Association
Bear	Elsie	Indigeneous Womens Collective
Bear	Jim	Southeast Resource Development Council
Beardy	Charles	Wpg. Council of Treaty and Status Indians
Bruce	Barbara	Canadian Council for Native Business
Bruce Jr.	Edgar	Manitoba Metis Federation
Buhr	Grace	Manitoba Association of Friendship Ctrs.
Cameron	Anita	Wpg. Council of Treaty and Status Indians
Carlisle	John	Province of Manitoba
Carson	Tom	Province of Manitoba
Chartrand	David	Manitoba Association of Friendship Centres.
Chartrand	Elbert	Manitoba Metis Federation
Chartrand	Paul	University of Manitoba
Chase	Toby	Winnipeg Core Area Initiative
Courchene	Joyce	Indigenous Womens Collective
Courchene	Don	Peace Hills Trust
Driedger	Herold	Province of Manitoba
Dumont	Yvon	Manitoba Metis Federation
Dyck	Deb	Winnipeg Core Area Initiative
Falconer	Patrick	Winnipeg Core Area Initiative
Fenwick	Ron	Province of Manitoba
Fiddler	Henry	Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre Inc.
Fontaine	Phil	Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
Fontaine	Ted	Secretary of State
Fulham	Stan	Kinew Housing Corporation
Gajadarsingh	Seech	Province of Manitoba
Green	Vicki	Urban Indian Association
Gus	Joyce	Manitoba Metis Federation
Hamilton	Jim	Department of Culture, Heritage & Recreation
Harper	Elijah	Province of Manitoba
Hourie	Audreen	Manitoba Metis Federation

Last name	Name	Organization
Ilich	Don	Province of Manitoba
Isfeld	Allan	Winnipeg Council of Treaty and Status Indians
Johnston	Damon	Indian Council of First Nations
Kirkness	Andrew	Indian Council of First Nations
Lajambe	Elsie	Indigenous Womens Collective
Lavallee	Barbara	Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre Inc.
Lavallee	John	Manitoba Metis Federation
Lea	Alfred	Canada Investments International
Letkeman	Chester	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Mallette	Cathy	Indigenous Womens Collective
Mann	George	Winnipeg Council of Treaty and Status Indians
McCormick	Marileen	Native Employment Services
McKay	Merv	Resource Initiatives Ltd.
McKay	Lorraine	Brandon University
Meade	Buddy	Manitoba Metis Federation
Murdoch	Marshall	Special Delegate
Neepin	George	Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc.
Nicol	Garry	Brandon University
Oleson	Charlotte	Province of Manitoba
Paul	Peter	Urban Indian Association
Pompana	Calvin	Urban Indian Association Inc.
Ramrattan	Bob	Province of Manitoba
Ranville	Gordon	Manitoba Metis Federation
Reader	Ron	C.M.H.C.
Richard	Mary	Indigenous Womens Collective
Richard	Ron	Manitoba Metis Federation
Ricketts	Brian	C.M.H.C.
Riddle	Claire T.	Manitoba Metis Federation
Ross	John	Province of Manitoba
Roulette	Don	Manitoba Metis Federation
Savoie	Guy	City of Winnipeg
Schultz	Herb	N.E.D.P.
Shapiro	Elvin	City of Winnipeg

Last name	Name	Organization
Sharp	Archie	N.E.D.P. Program 1
Smith	Gord	Manitoba Metis Federation
Soldier	Larry	Manitoba Association of Friendship Centres.
Sopko	Jerry	C.E.I.C.
Srutwa	Donna	Health and Welfare Canada
Stevenson	Louis	Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
Thomas	Bill	Peguis Education Authority
Tomasson	Dave	Province of Manitoba
Walder	Marilyn	Province of Manitoba
Wood	Bernie	Southeast Development Council

Political Participation

Garry	Filmon	Premier of Manitoba
James E.	Downey	Minister of Northern and Native Affairs
Gerry	Ducharme	Minister of Housing
Charlotte	Oleson	Minister of Family Services
Darren	Praznik	M.L.A. Lac du Bonnet
Parker	Burrell	M.L.A. Swan River
Herold	Driedger	M.L.A. Niakwa
Elijah	Harper	M.L.A. Rupertsland
Maureen	Hemphill	M.L.A. Logan

FACILITATORS AND RECORDERS

JUNE 5, 1989

Last name	Name	Organization
Bostrom	Harvey	Facilitator
Fontaine	Janet	Facilitator
Morriseau	Joe	Facilitator
Sanderson	Esther	Facilitator
von Ramin	Geri	Facilitator
Wood	Joe Guy	Facilitator
Goyan	Paul	Recorder
Gunn	Jon	Recorder
Kennedy	Dave	Recorder
Ranville	Brian	Recorder
Thompson	Harold	Recorder
Ward	Dewayne	Recorder

WORKSHOP STAFF

JUNE 5, 1989

Last name	Name	Organization
Wood	Ed	Workshop Chairman
Mason	Lawrence	Workshop Staff
Mason	Pat	Workshop Staff
Reed	Mike	Workshop Staff

WORKSHOP TOPICS

Note: Delegates within each working group are requested to address the matter of how best to proceed with the development of the Indian and Metis Urban Strategy in a manner which enables continued participation in the process to achieve an acceptable plan of action.

Room A **1. Culture and Leadership**

This session is designed to examine existing areas of Indian and Metis cultural activity and to identify whether any revisions are required.

In terms of leadership, it is important to identify the key organizations representing Indian and Metis people residing in the urban centres of Manitoba. This leadership role serves to focus issues of concern and provides a recognized voice in dealing with other organizations on such matters as the development of an Indian and Metis urban strategy.

Room B **2. Family Services**

This session is designed to examine existing family services to assess their strengths and weaknesses in terms of meeting the needs of children, youth, women, men and seniors. Issues of concern include neglect, abuse, violence, home economics and the welfare system. The results of this workshop will provide direction regarding the nature of future services and how they can be developed to meet the needs of Indian and Metis people.

Room C

3. Medical Services

This session will be to explore the effectiveness of existing medical services in meeting the needs of urban people. In addition to examining general health services, the issue of substance abuse, drugs and alcohol will also be addressed. The results of this workshop should address future requirements for medical services for Indian and Metis people in urban centres.

Room D

4. Housing, Sports and Recreation

Delegates in this session will examine the needs for housing for Indian and Metis people residing in urban centres. Existing sports and recreation activities will be explored in terms of meeting needs. Future areas of programming are to be identified with respect to housing, sports and recreation.

Room E

5. Education and Training

Delegates in this session will examine areas of concern with respect to the education of Indian and Metis persons, extending from kindergarten, elementary and high school through college and university. Delegates will also examine areas of concern related to various training activities to assist people in obtaining employment. The workshop should result in the identification of directions to be taken with respect to addresing these concerns.

Room F

6. Economic Development and Employment

This session will address the issues of business development and employment for Indian and Metis people in urban centres. A proposed economic development model will be examined and courses of action identified to address the major problems related to the high unemployment of Indian and Metis people in urban centres.

WORKSHOP WORKING GROUPS

GROUP	FACILITATOR	RECORDER	SPOKESPERSON
Culture/Leadership	Joe Guy Wood (Resource Initiatives)	Harold Thompson (Employment Services)	Calvin Pompana (Urban Indian Association)
Family Services	Geri von Ramin (Native Affairs)	Dewayne Ward (Family Services)	Ron Richard (Manitoba Metis Federation)
Medical Services	Janet Fontaine (Women's Directorate)	Dave Kennedy (Alcohol Foundation of Manitoba)	Don Roulette (Manitoba Metis Federation)
Housing, Sports and Recreation	Harvey Bostrom (Native Affairs)	Brian Ranville (Native Affairs)	Damon Johnston (Indian Council of First Nations)
Education and Training	Esther Sanderson (Native Education Branch)	Paul Goyan (Employment Services)	Audreen Houle (Manitoba Metis Federation)
Economic Development and Employment	Joe Morrisseau (Native Affairs)	Jon Gunn (Urban Affairs)	Gord Smith (Manitoba Metis Federation)

Culture And Leadership Workshop

Facilitator: Joe Guy Wood

Recorder: Harold Thompson

Grace	Buhr	Manitoba Association of Friendship Centres
Anita	Cameron	Winnipeg Council of Treaty and Status Indians
Tom	Carson	Province of Manitoba
Yvon	Dumont	Manitoba Metis Federation
Phil	Fontaine	Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
Ted	Fontaine	Secretary of State
Andrew	Kirkness	Indian Council of First Nations
Lorraine	McKay	Brandon University
Calvin	Pompana	Urban Indian Association Inc.
Mary	Richard	Indigenous Womens Collective
Claire T.	Riddle	Manitoba Metis Federation
Guy	Savoie	City of Winnipeg
Elvin	Shapiro	City of Winnipeg
Raymond	Swan	First Nations Confederacy Inc.
Dave	Tomasson	Province of Manitoba
Marilyn	Walder	Province of Manitoba

Economic Development And Employment Workshop

Facilitator: Joe Morriseau

Recorder: Jon Gunn

Neill	Allison	Province of Manitoba
Larry	Amos	Urban Indian Association
Charles	Beardy	Wpg. Council of Treaty and Status Indians
Barbara	Bruce	Canadian Council for Native Business
Edgar	Bruce Jr.	Manitoba Metis Federation
Toby	Chase	Winnipeg Core Area Initiative
Joyce	Courchene	Indigenous Womens Collective
Don	Courchene	Peace Hills Trust
Stan	Fulham	Independent
Alfred	Lea	Canada Investments International
Chester	Letkeman	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Cathy	Mallette	Indigenous Womens Collective
Marileen	McCormick	Native Employment Services
Herb	Schultz	N.E.D.P.
Archie	Sharp	N.E.D.P. Program 1
Gord	Smith	Manitoba Metis Federation
Bernie	Wood	Southeast Development Council

Education And Training Workshop

Facilitator: Esther Sanderson

Recorder: Paul Goyan

John	Carlisle	Province of Manitoba
Paul	Chartrand	University of Manitoba
Deb	Dyck	Winnipeg Core Area Initiative
Henry	Fiddler	Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre Inc.
Vicki	Green	Urban Indian Association
Audreen	Hourie	Manitoba Metis Federation
Elsie	Lajambe	Indigenous Womens Collective
John	Lavallee	Manitoba Metis Federation
George	Mann	Winnipeg Council of Treaty and Status Indians
Garry	Nicol	Brandon University
Bob	Ramrattan	Province of Manitoba
Larry	Soldier	Manitoba Association of Friendship Centres.
Jerry	Sopko	C.E.I.C.
Bill	Thomas	Peguis Education Authority

Family Services Workshop

Facilitator: Geri von Ramin

Recorder: Dewayne Ward

David	Chartrand	Manitoba Association of Friendship Centres.
Ron	Fenwick	Province of Manitoba
Allan	Isfeld	Winnipeg Council of Treaty and Status Indians
Barbara	Lavallee	Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre Inc.
Buddy	Meade	Manitoba Metis Federation
Mervin	Moar	Manitoba Metis Federation
Ron	Richard	Manitoba Metis Federation

Housing, Sports And Recreation Workshop

Facilitator: Harvey Bostrom

Recorder: Brian Ranville

Jim	Bear	Southeast Resource Development Council
Elbert	Chartrand	Manitoba Metis Federation
Patrick	Falconer	Winnipeg Core Area Initiative
Joyce	Gus	Manitoba Metis Federation
Jim	Hamilton	Department of Culture, Heritage & Recreation
Don	Ilich	Province of Manitoba
Damon	Johnston	Indian Council of First Nations
Peter	Paul	Urban Indian Association
Ron	Reader	C.M.H.C.
Brian	Ricketts	C.M.H.C.

Medical Services Workshop

Facilitator: Janet Fontaine

Recorder: Dave Kennedy

Seech	Gajadarsingh	Province of Manitoba
George	Neepin	Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc.
Gordon	Ranville	Manitoba Metis Federation
John	Ross	Province of Manitoba
Don	Roulette	Manitoba Metis Federation
Donna	Srutwa	Health and Welfare Canada

WORKSHOP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF AN
INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY

FINAL REPORTS

MAY 30, 31 and JUNE 1, 1989

CULTURAL AND LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP

FINAL REPORT

The development of an Urban Strategy must be a collective action by the aboriginal peoples and all levels of governments. The provincial government must continue to provide funds for the on going development of an Urban Strategy. This process must not jeopardize existing negotiations, programs and initiatives between individual organizations and governments. The distinctiveness of the peoples involved must not be affected by this process.

We will take the lead role in planning, designing and implementing the Urban Strategy.

This workshop must be seen as part of the continuing development of an Urban Strategy and not as a consultative process.

We will not accept a unilateral government policy based on the results of this workshop.

Joint negotiations must begin immediately between the aboriginal people and the three levels of governments on issues identified in this and previous native Urban Strategy meetings.

This group proposes the immediate establishment of an action committee on Urban Strategy. The provincial government must continue to provide funds for the on-going development of the action committee proposed. The ownership of the working papers of our workshop will be the property of this action committee.

HOUSING, SPORTS AND RECREATION

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Holistic Approach- to all issues and areas under discussion

2. Partnership Concept- Aboriginal Community and Federal, Provincial and Urban governments

3. Next step in this process is the identification of a facilitator to organize a coordinating meeting, representing Urban Aboriginal communities and the three levels of government.

4. We recommend that the mandate of the Coordinating Meeting be to establish a representative Policy and Planning Group.

5. We further recommend that the Federal, Provincial and Urban governments appoint senior representatives to this Policy and Planning Group.

6. We propose that the Policy and Planning Group be responsible for establishing technical working committees to deal with the issues relative to the following areas:

   Culture and Leadership
   Family Services
   Medical Services
   Housing, Sports and Recreation
   Education and Training
   Economic Development and Employment

7. It is also proposed that the Policy and Planning Group be responsible for assembling the database.

Essential Considerations to the Process

a) Ministerial and Cabinet support from the Provincial Government.

b) Aboriginal Leadership and Agency support for the process.

c) Participation at a senior policy level by the three levels of government.

We also suggest that in order to sustain the momentum generated by this workshop, that Ed Wood be requested to facilitate the organizing details for the Coordinating meeting. Since time is crucial, we urge this be done within the next 30 days.

INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY WORKSHOP

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The existing system has failed Native students. A 1988 MMF study found that 86% of Metis students fail to complete Grade 12. Almost all our students are placed in vocational education and general studies programs. Of the 14% who do make it through, many are not academically prepared to go on to college or university.

We are told that the Public School system welcomes our children. But the reality is that it tries to force them into a system that is not designed for them and fails them. The experience of our students is that the system does not want us. For example, at Red River Community College students have expressed concern that the value of their diplomas and certificates would decrease if "Indians" were admitted.

Only 1% of students at our university are Native, and many of them lack the necessary support to overcome prior obstacles due to the K-12 system. Almost all Native students there are admitted as mature students, designed to give individuals a "second chance". Aboriginal peoples have never even had a "first chance" in the existing system.

If change took place early in the K-12 system, students would have the confidence and support to succeed in post-secondary and training programs.

There are a number of good, alternative, post-secondary programs such as BUNTEP, access programs and New Careers. But they address the needs of only a small number of Native people and are controlled by non-Native people.

These programs were originally introduced many years ago. Since that time, there has been little real change for Aboriginal Peoples in our community colleges and universities.

Overall, it is deplorable what happens to Native students. Often they come from a different community and culture to the urban centre. Yet they are faced with adjusting to a strange city in an education system that doesn't work for them.

Principles

1. We beleive in the collective right for Aboriginal peoples to control the development and delivery of educational services to their members. In order to achieve the long-term goal of self-determination, Aboriginal peoples require control of the process, resources, and cooperation by government.

2. There is the urgent need for Aboriginal peoples to develop a comprehensive policy on education and training to address the needs and aspirations of our people, using a variety of approaches.

3. We beleive that Native students benefit from a holistic approach to

education that develops the individual as a complete person first and forement. Once self-respect, positive self-image and self-reliance have been nurtured, academic needs are more easily addressed.

4. Native groups within urban centres must work together to articulate common needs and to plan for meaningful change.

5. In urban areas with a high Native student population, an education system designed and controlled by Native people is required. Locally controlled schools are a reality for non-Native people through the legislative authority and funding for School Divisions. Special approaches are also provided in such areas as French Immersion schools. In rural areas, local control of on-reserve schools has been a rality for some time. The Peguis Education Authority is but one example. Where only 1 or 2 students in the past have completed Grade 12, there are now 35 graduates each year.

6. Special approaches are also needed to assist Native students who have been failed by the current system on a transitional basis. For example, there is a critical need for funding of youth literacy programs using a community based approach. First of all we need a policy on literacy and resources to implement initiatives. For example, in Winnipeg School Division #1, there are no literacy programs for youth while they are still in the system.

7. Consideration and investigation of a Native controlled and operated post-secondary institution is also warranted. Several such institutions

exist elsewhere. For example, in Saskatchewan there is the Gabriel Dumont Institute and the Saskatchewan Federated Indian College.

8. We do not want more "government programs". It is time for real change, not any more band-aid approaches. Aboriginal people must have resources to develop an aboriginal education system.

The Experience of Native Communities in Working with Government

We appreciate the fact that this workshop is one of the first times that government has asked Native people to participate cooperatively. We are encouraged, but we are also cautious.

In the past the cooperation and support of government has been lacking. For example, for five years now, the Metis people through the MMF have worked to establish the Louis Riel Institute. The Institute will promote the cause of Metis education by developing initiatives in our communites. We wish to cooperate with government and the existing system, but have yet to receive financial support.

TRAINING

In our discussions, we have had only limited time to discuss specific training issues. The federal government plays a very significant funding role with respect to training and progress will require cooperation between the Aboriginal community and all levels of government.

Several specific issues have been identified:

1) Indian and Metis organizations require government funding in order to develop and deliver suitable training programs for our people. Of the 12 page "Inventory of Provincial Programs/Services" prepared for the workshop by Native Affairs Secretariat, almost all initiatives are government designed, controlled and delivered. We need to provide input to specific government-delivered programs prior to implementation to ensure that they address the needs of our people. For example, many federal Canadian Jobs Strategy training programs have restrictive criteria. Funds are required for more community-based training programs.

2) Too often, government training programs are designed for poor-paying, dead-end, entry-level jobs that provide no opportunity for advancement in the future.

3) Short-duration training most often will not develop necessary skills leading to permanent jobs. Basic skills and academic upgrading are often required, but new approaches are necessary.

4) All training initiatives require careful follow-up to ensure long term results - permanent jobs paying decent wages.

5) Most employers do not hire Native people. Consideration should be given to mandatory Provincial and Municipal Affirmative Action legislation.

6) Managerial training represents one urgent need of Indian and Metis organizations. Such training must be appropriate to the realities of our workplaces and be under our control.

PROCESS

Bringing about real change for aboriginal peoples will take time. This workshop represents the initial stage of what must be an ongoing process. We seek the support of all those present and of the government in moving quickly. But first of all, we need the recognition by government that Aboriginal peoples have the collective right to control the educational services of our members.

There must be an ongoing council to deal with education and training issues. In order to carry out this process, we recommend the following:

That the Government appoint a permanent Council made up of equal representation for urban Indian and Metis. The Council should be established by legislative authority as a decision-making and advisory body on education and training policy for Aboriginal peoples in urban areas. It is suggested that the Council have 15 members including rural and northern representatives and should be established immediately.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We are also making specific recommendations.

1) **A timeframe must be established with specific achievements** relating to the board issues we have discussed. An immediate recommendation we wish to put forward is that **the Government approve and fund one Aboriginal school in Winnipeg by September 1989 under the control and direction of the Native community.**

2) The government has brought us together as the first step in developing an Indian and Metis Urban Strategy for Manitoba. **The government is responsible for reporting to Native communities throughout the Province on what has transpired and of further action planned through public hearings. We also recommend that the government itself, through its Ministers, report to the next General Assemblies of major Indian and Metis organizations on concrete progress.** Once such meeting will be the MMF assembly in Dauphin in August.

3) **Urban School Divisions with substantial Indian and Metis populations must hire Aboriginal teachers.** Many such qualified teachers are currently available but unable to secure employment; for example, in Winnipeg, Brandon and Thompson.

4) **Aboriginal organizations require the allocation and control of government resources for education and training** as well as the commitment and cooperation of government in bringing about long-term change. We also require resources immediately to develop programs and initiatives appropriate to our people, in part by carrying out research on speical initiatives currently in place elsewhere.

5) In every population, abilities "theoretically" are distributed on a bell curve with 2% being in the genius category. What has happened to our children? Where are the geniuses, the above average, and the average students? Although there are many band-aid programs that try to assist those who the system has failed, there are no scholarships for gifted and talented native students. **We recommend that the government set up a scholarship program** - perhaps through a substantial capital fund including private and corporate contributions. Scholarships must cover all living costs of the students, not the existing Prince of Wales and Princess Anne bursaries which provide $100.00 and $200.00 per student.

FINAL STATEMENTS

In our discussions, over the last three days, we have only had limited time to begin what must be an ongoing process. In bringing about change for Aboriginal people in Urban Centres, we should not forget these facts:

1. Over 60 % of Native people in the labour force are unemployed.

2. Almost two-thirds of all new jobs in the next 15 years are expected to require at least 2 years education beyond Grade 12.

3. Yet 86% of Native students fail to acheive even Grade 12 and make up only 1% of the university population.

4. The Native population in the Core Area of Winnipeg increased by 70% between 1981 and 1986, based on federal government statistics released by the Social Planning Council of Winnipeg.

The time to act is now. Aboriginal people need the commitment and cooperation of the Government, including access and control of resources, a special Council to carry out further work, and immediate evidence of the Governments sincerity by acting on our immediate recommendations.

Indian & Metis Urban Strategy Workshop

Final Report

Family Services Workshop

The group identified the following objectives for our workshop:

1. Discuss the need for an Indian & Metis Urban Strategy
2. Define Urban
3. Define Strategy, including the following the following components,
    - policy
    - process
    - timeframe
    - who should be involved
    - resourcing

4. Identify which services/programs are included under the term, Family Services.
5. Identify gaps in service structure.
6. Identify issues/barriers to a proposed Strategy and to existing services.
7. Suggest approaches to overcoming gaps and barriers.
8. Mechanism for an Urban Strategy.
9. Recommendations

Objective #1

Discuss the need for an Indian & Metis Urban Strategy. The group expressed support for a Strategy that would enhance and strengthen the existing Native organizations and be directed toward the development of unity.

The overall philosophy and goal of Urban Natives is common in that we all want to provide service to our own people. The proposed strategy should build on this strength.

Resources should be redirected to the Native agencies.

There needs to be an evaluation of existing services in the non-Native community to identify overlaps.

There is a need to recruit Native people/professionals in a range of urban services such as education and child psychological services.

Equal treatment of Native professionals needed should be a guiding principle in the proposed strategy.

Objective #2

Define Urban

For the purposes of the proposed strategy, Urban refers to any city/town in which Native people reside whether on a permanent or temporary basis.

Objective #3

Elements of the Proposed Strategy

Elements or priciples of the Strategy should include:

- unity
- co-operation
- control by the Native community
- communication enhancement amongst Native groups
- accountability to each other as agencies and to the people we service: this also includes providing information about our services.
- training programs in board role and responsibilities for urban native people so services can be delivered effectively.
- use existing resources
- put pressure on the federal and municipal governments to participate.
- enforced housing standards by municipal and provincial leaders.
- affirmative action - an enforced system by way of legislation.
- job qualifications are going up and native people are excluded from getting jobs.

Objective #4

Identify which services/programs are included under the term, Family Services.

The group listed the following:

a) child welfare (including mandated Native services)
b) day care
c) income security
d) elderly/Native seniors

e) recreation

f) education

g) medical

h) employment

i) housing

j) family violence and abuse

k) corrections/probations

l) mental health

m) mental retardation

n) crisis centres for youth, women

o) hostels

p) M.M.F. and M.A.C.

q) homemakers

r) drug & alcohol services

Objective #5 and 6

Identify Gaps in Service Structure & Barriers to a "Strategy".

The group indentified the following gaps and barriers:

a) a total lack of mental health services in the Native community.

b) lack of child welfare services to the Metis community.

c) service to Native seniors is an absolute necessity.

d) services exist on paper but in reality they are not available to the Native community, e.g. mental retardation services, family dispute services.

e) lack of awareness of services and lack of access to services. In reviewing the Inventory, the group endorsed the idea of a directory of government services. Names of program contact people should be included.

f) language barriers.
g) no assistance to Native people moving to urban centres.
h) nothing in place to deal with the issue of racism i.e. human rights commissions do not and probably can not meet the needs of urban Native people.
i) existing government services are culturally inappropriate.
j) lack of advocacy services for Urban Native people.
k) hiring policies and job qualifications exclude Native people; government's affirmative action program is not working properly.
l) existing Legal Aid program is seriously inadequate in respect to meeting the needs of Native people.
m) Native people in rural urban centres have no choice about service providers eg) legal aid lawyers
n) cut backs in government funding creates serious service gaps.
o) no guarantee of employment at the end of government training programs. eg) Core Area Initiative Training Programs
p) welfare programs hold people back because the regulations are not flexible.

Objective #7

Approaches to Overcoming Gaps and Barriers

1) Aboriginal groups must be assisted and encouraged in establishing our own services. eg) Michif Child and Family Services Agency
2) Legislation to legitimize Aboriginal services must be developed. eg)

Native Alcoholism Council has their own legislation. Child and family Services require their own legislation.

3) the Aboriginal community must have total control of its services. eg) income security, child welfare, corrections, etc.

Objective #8

Mechanism for an Urban Native Strategy

That the Minister responsible for Native Affairs take immediate action toward the development of an Urban Native Strategy. The strategy will be developed by a Steering group made up of representatives of First Nations, Manitoba Metis Federation, Manitoba association of Community Councils, Manitoba Association of Friendship Centres, the Indigenious Womens Collective and Government representatives from Native Affairs. Other representation will be decided by the Steering Committee. The chairpersons is to be selected by the Steering Committee. However, the Interim chairperson is to be the Minister Responsible for Native Affairs.

That a preliminary report on the Strategy be completed in 6 months for Cabinet approval.

That copies of the final report be distributed to participants.

Family Services General Recommendations

Recommendation:

That government immediately support the development of new initiatives in family services such as Michif Child and Family Services Agency and that government commit to on going support of such development projects.

Recommendation:

There should be a direct funding relationship between N.A.C.M. and government for alcohol and Drug abuse programs, funds should not be administered nor controlled by AFM.

Recommendation:

There is a need to investigate the necessity for a fully mandated Native Child and Family Services Agency in Winnipeg. A task force should be immediately struck to consult and investigate the need for this agency. The members would be comprised of the various aboriginal agencies and groups and they would consult with the native community, native and other governments.

Recommendation:

Re: Vocational Rehab Services

In full consulation with Native groups, Government should work towards the development of services and programs to and for native handicapped people. Look at some of the recommendations that came out of the M.K.O. conference a couple of years ago. (See Charlie Wilburn of the Canadian Parapelegic Association)

Recommendation:

Re: Mental Health Services

A full consultation with Native groups, governments should work towards the development of service to and for native who require mental health and mental retardation services.

Recommendation:

Patient support services need to be developed in hospitals and senior homes. These services could be lodged in Friendship Centres or the Hospitals but controlled by a native organization. IE: Ma Mawi Wi Chi itata, Friendship Centres, etc.

Recommendation:

Concerns were expressed in the Family Services workshop to reinforce the need for the establishment of a Native Medical Clinic in Winnipeg immediately.

Recommendation:

The group acknowledges the need for a concentrated effort to address family violence and the various forms of abuse and for the involvement of all native groups in the direction and actual delivery of services.

Recommendation:

That the Court Communicator Program be moved to Friendship Centres throughout Manitoba. Government would still fund, but control would be in the Aboriginal community.

Thank You.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT WORKSHOP

FINAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

As a means of introducing our group's final draft report to the general assembly, it was felt a statement about economic/employment development must be made. That is, economic development is not a stand alone activity. It is a means to an acceptable standard of living. If this is true, then economic/employment development requires the involvement of all support systems such as health, housing, education and social services.

With that said, we wish to provide you with a summary of our group's discussions, deliberations and finally our recommendations.

I SUMMARY OF ISSUES

The first step taken by our group was to summarize the issues which have been impediments to successful urban Native economic and employment development. These fell into several categories. These categories with examples of the issues are as follows:

1. Training Issues

   E.g. - Need for business/management training
   - Absence of a skilled Native labour pool.
   - Need for linkage of training/education with employment.

2. Education Issues

   E.g. - Need for improved Adult Education focusing on the development of basic skills, literacy levels.

3. Financial Issues

E.g. - Lack of access to capital.

-Lack of ongoing business resources and technical and advisory supports.

4. Organizational Issues

E.g. - No Native - controlled, ongoing planning body.

5. Social/Urbanization Issues

E.g - Unstable community/home settings.

6. Political Issues

E.g. - As well as mechanisms, successful Indian and Metis Urban Strategy requires the courage and commitment of governments and Native political organizations. (i.e be ready to take risks).

7. Other Issues

E.g. - Need for linkages with the private sector.

- Need comprehensive data base to enable program and strategy development.

A complete listing of the issues is available from the conference co-ordinator.

II PAPERS CONSIDERED BY GROUP

Three papers were presented to our group. The first was prepared by the Winnipeg Native Development Corporation and presented by Mr. Jack Brightnose. This paper recommended a specific strategy.

The strategy is comprised of three main components.

1) The preparation of a business and industrial development plan that promotes Indian employment and business opportunities in the urban environment.

2) To promote and develop financial investment and leverage financing systems.

3) The establishment of a holding company (MICO Developments or Manitoba Indian Companies) to manage company subsidiaries.

The second paper was prepared by the Indigenous Women's Collective of Manitoba and presented by Ms. Joyce Courchene.

This paper can be described as a community development model or process aimed at the grass roots. The process is designed to help identify potential opportunities at the local level, provide business planning assistance, including a market and research capacity and identify sources of financial and development assistance. It is an empowering model/process.

The third paper was prepared by the Native Employment Services of Winnipeg Inc. organization and presented by Ms. Marileen McCormick.

This paper proposed the establishment of an Aboriginal Social Planning Council to be:

- funded 100% by the 3 levels of government.
- be a permanant structure controlled by the urban aboriginal community.
- ongoing to meet the research and planning needs of the aboriginal urban community.

Some recommendation for consideration are:

1. Employment should be made a top priority in any strategy.
2. A comprehensive data base is required for program/policy design.
3. There should be an employment equity act at the provincial and municipal levels comparable to that of the federal government.
4. Any program development of employment services for urban aboriginal people should take place within established native agencies. This would upgrade and expand existing services rather than a duplication.

Further verbal recommendations of this organization are:

1. Native employment programming should be under the control of a native agency.
2. An economic/employment strategy must include a specific component for native women.
3. An economic/employment strategy must include a specific component for native youth.

III PROPOSED CONCEPT

The group feels strongly that a planning council or agency must be established which is supported by and acts on the behalf of all urban Native organizations in Winnipeg. This agency would promote and plan Native economic development in Winnipeg and would be a resource to other urban communities. Organizations working individually in the areas of economic development and employment have not been as successful as they had hoped and the underlying issues behind this lack of success still remain. Our group believes that a collective body which can focus specifically on the development of economic and employment strategies can be much more effective. However, the establishment of this body would have to be ratified and endorsed by existing organizations.

INITIAL ROLE OF PLANNING COUNCIL/AGENCY

1. Design a strategy for successful Native economic and employment development which includes input by all Urban Native organizations. This strategy could address some or all of the issues widely known as being impediments to successful development.

2. Establish comprehensive data base on Urban Native economic and employment conditions in Winnipeg.

3. The private sector, including successful Native entrepreneurs, must be involved in the development of the strategy.

This would require funding by government to enable the establishment of a small office to resource the above tasks.

LONG TERM ROLE OF PLANNING COUNCIL/AGENCY

Implement the economic and employment development strategy. The strategy should include:

1. Planning and delivering required training programs
2. Promoting and supporting the establishment of new or enhancement of existing businesses in strategic sectors.
3. Providing management supports to Native enterprises.
4. Involving the private sector in Native initiatives.
5. Enlisting the ongoing financial and program support of Governments.

STRUCTURE OF PLANNING COUNCIL AGENCY

The agency would have a board including successful Native business people and representatives of the Native organizations in Winnipeg. It's focus would be strictly an economic employment one; it would not be political.

CONCLUSION

The development and implementation of a successful economic and employment development strategy cannot occur at a 3 day conference. It is essential that the Government make a financial and moral commitment to ensure that this process continues and leads to significantly improved economic and employment conditions for urban Native people. The concept we propose could provide the basis for this process.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The government commit to a continuation of the process to develop our urban Native economic and employment strategy.

2. A working committee on economic and employment development be establish, comprised of representatives of Native organizations and Native business people, to lead to the development of the planning council. The working commitee should be fully resourced by the government.

3. That government commit to ongoing discussion and negotiations with the working committee in support of the strategy development process.

Economic Development and Employment

APPENDIX

A. Training Issues / Impediments

1. Business / Management training required
2. Limited access to meaningful job experience
3. Absence of skilled labour pool
4. Linkage of training / education with employment
5. Basic lifeskills upgrading required
6. Poor fit between training programs and participants / slotting of Natives into limited areas
7. Program regulations, guidelines restrictive

B. Educational Issues

1. Low educational attainment / inadequate education
2. Narrow slotting of Natives into certain fields
3. Improved adult education focussing on basic skills, literacy levels

C. Financial Issues

1. Absence of capital
2. Lack of ongoing business resources, technical and advisory supports
3. Native control of capital to ensure distribution to Native-run enterprises
4. Existing venture capital programming not meeting Native requirements
5. Set-aside contracts not available
6. Difference between risk and marginal capital not recognized

D. Organizational Issues

1. No Native-controlled ongoing planning body
2. Management support systems required such as:
    - project management support
    - business administration support
    - financing / grants
    - education support
3. Native-directed delivery agencies required
4. Strong management, control and administration mechanisms required
5. Native control of programs
6. Transfer of policy, program authority from Government to Native agencies required

E. Social / Urbanization Issues

1. Urbanization / social issues
2. Unstable community / home setting
3. Lack of drive to be rich and independent
4. Cross-cultural differences
5. Discrimination
6. Belief in self

F. Political Issues

Development and implimentation of an urban strategy requires courage and commitment (ie. be prepared to take risks)

G. Other Issues

1. Inflexible programs
2. Need for linkages with private sectors, Chambers of Commerce
3. Need for linkages with municipal governments
4. Need comprehensive data base to enable program and strategy development
5. Need to educate private sector about Native needs and abilties
6. Empowerment of Native communities required, with a particular emphasis on Native women

Report on the Health Workshop

PREAMBLE

- Aboriginal rights have to be acknowledged, recognized and honored as the primary consideration in developing a strategy that is designed to address the issues and concerns of the aboriginal peoples in Manitoba's urban centres. These rights are based on long standing historical relationships between the governments and Canada's aboriginal peoples - Indian, Metis and Inuit. The "existing" aboriginal rights are now recognized and affirmed in the Canada Act, 1982 (Section 35) and also are mentioned in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms under Section 25.

- In developing an Indian and Metis Urban Strategy in the area of Health Services, it is essential to adopt a holistic approach as health consists of several dimensions: Physical, Mental, Social/Economic and Spiritual. In fact, health is inextricably linked to all the other areas discussed at this workshop (ie: Culture and Leadership; Family Services; Housing/Sports and Recreation; Education and Training; Economic Development and Employment). It is known that health status improves as the income, living standards and education levels rise.

- We regard economic poverty as a major factor impacting on the current problems of poor health plaguing Manitoba's urban native peoples. Political and Social poverty, a poverty of power, underlies the root causes of poor health.

PRIMARY PRINCIPLES

The primary principle of policy and program development is aboriginal self government.

To this end, the role of government is to ensure the full and active participation of aboriginal people at every level of decision making processes. For example, in the Health area, aboriginal people would be meaningfully represented in policy/program development, implementation, in the political process and in service delivery.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

Unique Cultural and Historical Identities must be recognized and supported

It is essential to recognize and support the unique identify of the Indian and Metis peoples. Programs must support a sense of pride and respect in one's identify and self-worth, and value in one's cultural traditions. Maintenance of one's original language is an important component of this principle.

Flexibility and Recognition of Regional Differences

Flexibility in the implementation of an Urban Indian and Metis Strategy, or any specific programs established as a result of the strategy is critical in order to accomodate regional differences. These differences may be social, economic, spiritual or cultural. Flexibility is essential also to generate the cooperation and coordination necessary among the different mandated organizations and departments involved in the strategy. Health, Education, Economic Development, Housing and other organization must work together for the overall health and well being of the community.

Community based differences must be incorporated through implementation of community based programs

Communities differ in their economic, spiritual, educational and social development. Furthermore, the community leadership and citizenry differ in their willingness, interest and ability to control and implement programs. These community differences can be recognized and respected through the principle of community based program development and implementation. Combined with the principle of program flexibility, local differences can be respected.

Historical and Legal relationships are a reality and must be respected in the implementation of the Indian and Metis Urban Strategy

Providers of programs must be held accountable for the outcomes of their programs

Accountability in the provision of services is essential. This accountability includes fiscal responsibility but extends primarily to outcome measurements. The results of the program must be identified and measured. The method of achieving the results is the responsibility of the service providers and the member constituents whom they serve.

Hospitals must be reflective of regional distinctions

Some urban hospitals should be changed to regional hospitals. As a result, the composition of hospital boards must change to include representation from the population served. Training should be available and accessible to Native people to enable this to happen.

Culturally and Linguistically appropriate Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services must be readily accessible across the province.

Native treatment and prevention centres should be established in other urban centres.

The demonstrated need for culturally/linguistically appropriate Alcohol and Drug Abuse programming is well supported throughout our community, and it is further recognized by associate agencies that this service must be expanded upon to include all urban and rural areas of the Province. Further, it is widely recognized that there is a definite need to house this program in a setting that is easily accessible and within a environment that is non threatening.

Recommendation:

Therefore; we recommend that Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs be immediately expanded upon. e.g. the Friendship Centres as locations where this service could be made available.

Cultural and traditional values and practices must be acknowledged, recognized and incorporated as vital components of health services to aboriginal people

The value of traditional aboriginal healing practices has been demonstrated in other jurisdictions and should be offered as an option within the health system. i.e. as an insured service to be introduced, in the short term, in facilities with a high percentage of native clients.

The suggested Winnipeg Native Walk In Clinic and Northern regional hospital may include this as a budget item.

Commitment to Full and Open participation of aboriginal people in Strategy development and implementation must take place

If the initiatives envisioned are going to be useful and meaningful, a partnership process must be in place.

In recognition of this, concrete resources must immediately be put in place to allow this to happen.

Even though the resourcing of services might in the final analysis come primarily from governments, the means to arrive at the desired outcome must have full participation from all parties and all parties must have access to all available information to allow for knowledgeable and appropriate decisions.

Support and Development of existing organizations as well as the development of joint ventures and the development of unique structures is necessary

There is a recognition that many organizations currently exist to serve the general population. If these organizations currently meet the needs of the aboriginal peoples there should be recognition and support for their continuance. If current organizations do not meet the needs of aboriginal people but were established on that premise, then this fact should be acknowledged. If the organization is prepared to be meaningfully involved with the aboriginal people in changing and developing to meet the needs and this can be done on a joint venture basis, this should be encouraged. It is, however, recognized that in some instances separate, unique, aboriginal services and structures need to be developed. This also must receive strong support.

SPECIFIC SHORT TERM SERVICE NEEDS

Though prevention and intervention strategies have to be developed as the long term goal, there are several emergent needs that require immediate attention. Existing programs focus on the requirements of the overall population. Existing programs have to be modified or new programs developed to reflect the unique needs of urban natives. That is, programs have to incorporate the traditional and cultural values of the group to be served.

Specific health areas to be addressed are:

- AIDS education
- Family Violence Services
- Substance Abuse and Treatment Programs
- S.T.D. Treatment Programs
- Single Parent Family Services
- Interpreter Services to be provided in all urban hospitals

Other health and health related areas that require immediate action are:

- Native Health Centres
- Geriatric Care Centres
- Personal Care Homes

Recommendation:

It is recommended that Pilot Programs be designed and implemented in Winnipeg and their appropriateness and effectiveness assessed prior to expansion to other urban centres. The Winnipeg model could then be modified to address community specific needs and requirements.

Education and Training

Two significant problem areas must be addressed. Programs and opportunities must be developed to encourage individuals to complete high school. As well, there is a requirement for education programs to bridge the existing gap between high school and the requirements for health related post secondary programs. Mobility within the workforce must be guaranteed through continuing development of programs leading to certification. Strategies for the increased participation of aboriginal peoples in professional education programs must be developed.

Example Model

Walk In Health Unit - Winnipeg

Physical and emotional health issues of the native population have been researched and documented. There has not been a lot of research done on the spiritual aspects of Medical Services. The medical facilities that are now providing these services are being pressured to a point where it is becoming increasingly difficult (if not impossible) for them to respond. In particular, the large number of native people in the North End versus the supply of services is further complicated by the lack of "professional native" staff that could communicate with a good number of clients that are illiterate or not capable of communicating in the language being used at these facilities. As a result, another facility is welcomed by the two major service providers in the area and in fact have agreed that they would support such an initiative.

In an attempt to assist in this work, there has been some preliminary work done, that could be used as a first step.

A Walk In Clinic called "Ke-Ki-Mien-Whi Health Centre" has been incorporated and has enough equipment and an available facility to start up the operation. It is our recommendation that this Walk In Clinic be resourced as soon as possible, to enable native people to participate and share in the responsibility for these much needed services.

Our major recommendation is to immediately establish an ongoing consultation process that would incorporate native participation at all possible levels in the decision making process. Government commitment is expected. Resources must be made available to the consultation process.

Our proposed model follows:

- The benefit of the workshop can only be developed and ensured if structures are established to commit organizations (governmental and nongovernmental) to the discussion, development and implementation of needed services.

- Although a variety of models can be proposed, the one suggested has met with previous success.

- The model needs a forum comprised of senior members of at least four major bodies to act as a steering, directing and decision making body.

- It is recommended that this body have representation from:
- First Nations as represented by the A.M.C.
- The Metis people represented by the M.M.F.
- The Federal government (representative to be named)
- The Provincial government represented by the Department of Northern Affairs

- Because of the large and growing Native population in Winnipeg, it is seen as appropriate to have a representative from Winnipeg City Council as an initial member of the Steering Group if it is determined that the significant priorization for development will occur in Winnipeg.

- The Provincial Government (Department of Northern Affairs) should be designated as the lead organization to call the first meeting of the umbrella group and this should happen to ensure a meeting no later than September 30, 1989.

- The umbrella group is expected to complete an action plan by the end of 1989.

- At the initial meeting of the umbrella group there should be discussion on:
    - the validity of the membership of the group

- the process to be followed by the groups to ensure necessary and appropriate constituent participation.
- an initial consideration of the areas to be priorized for further work (immediate, short term, long term)
- the confirmation of resources to allow the process to continue
- the rules the group will follow for it's own governance

- With agreement on the priorized areas for development, technical working groups, reflecting the membership of the umbrella group and consisting of a minimum of four and a maximum of ten people, be charged with a time framed task of developing proposals and strategies for consideration by the umbrella group.

FROM DESPAIR TO HOPE: THE URBAN INDIAN VISION

The overwhelming evidence of Indian poverty and the systematic exclusion to economic and industrial opportunities have grown to such a magnitude that non-native observers are now realizing that the treatment of our Indian people in Canada has been a national disaster. At the United Nations, Canada is regularly reminded of this brutal and tragic situation. Consequently, Canada is finally awakening to the tragic realities of the Indian problem that they are now making serious, and painful attempts to reconcile and adjust to its historical sins.

In the last two decases, citizens, institutions, and governments have become increasingly concerned about the brutal and alienated conditions of our Indian people. Feeding on a new demand, the mass media has intensified the problems of housing, employment, industry and training.

Underlying these conditions are the residules and fall-outs of the federal policy of "termination" as outlined in the White Paper of 1969. The termination policy of the White Paper proposed to eliminate Indian "speciaL status" and thereby depopulating our Indian communities and driving its residents into urban centres. Current native migration to the City of Winnipeg maybe even more rapid than the average rate of 25% as suggested by the Hawthorn Report. Based on these migration patterns of the Hawthorn Report, calculated averages indicate 250 persons out of 1,000 persons are living off the Indian reserves of 1968. In this respect, over a quarter of our people now live off the reserves and other Indian communities. With more of our people finishing high school and economic conditions remaining poor, the majority of our population will inexorably shift to Winnipeg.

We are proposing new ways to address the apparent failure to arrest the growth of Indian poverty in the City of Winnipeg. The Urban Indian Association is convinced that the already vast social establishment surrounding the "Urban Indian Problem" has been and continues to operate programs that are ill conceived and misdirected.

The Employment Equity Act of 1987 will inevidibly have substantial impact in facilitating the successful adjustment of our Indian population to the urban environment. In Winnipeg, our Indian population is already so large and anonymous, and the level of hostility is rising, that immediate and effective discourse is out of the question.

Therefore, the Urban Indian Association proposes to exploit the possibilities of the Employment Equity Act by designing a model that would maximize the success of assisting Indians adjust to productive urban life.

The public appearance of our poverty has produced unprecedented problems. It is clear to any observer that the visible Indian people form the hard core of the urban dispossessed in North Winnipeg.

The most striking characteristic of our Indian people in Winnipeg core area is the extent it is dependent and manipulated on government bureaucratic services. Short term poverty programs mediate between the caucasian and Indian subsystems: they distribute scare resources: they punish and reward: and they control the information network regarding employment, housing and welfare. They do not merely affect the adjustment process of the individual Indian entering the city; they are an intrinsic part of the dynamic shaping of the ethnic stratification system itself.

Underlying this problem is the rapid population growth of our Indian people in the province. Although, there are distinct Indian groups separated by legislative status, in the city both groups are confronted by a common exlusion from the caucasion society.

The Urban Indian Association is structured to reconicle the legislative variables and delineate the precarious social and economic problems suffered by our people in Winnipeg. The spatial distribution of our Indian populations in Winnipeg, and a large number of case studies representative to the socio-economic problems suffered by our people, are available to the Urban Indian Association while alot of Indian organizations are involved in digging into the dark corners of Canadian injustice. In many cases, dirty linen has been washed in public for its own sake. The Urban Indian Association's main purpose is to work out a cooperative reform by working with governments and industry and relate its process in mutual and unique historical development in Canadian Society as a whole.

Our Indian people and their caucasion offsprings (Metis) was never totally isolated from all contacts from the socio-econmic influence of the colonial society. From the beginning, we were numbered and rationed and closely watched. We could do almost nothing without the permission of the Indian Agent. We could not buy or sell, slaughter cattle, be eduated, drink or travel without the expressed permission of this custodial government authority. While every person of whatever background relates to his primary group of family and peers, our community and the outside world. We have an exceptional balance or rather imbalance among these levels; the outside world, the government custodial framework, not only determine our income, living conditions, education and mobility, it also makes the attempt to shape our culture and personality. It is therefore the reason why the Urban Indian Association believes the development of our people living in the urban environment must start, not with the Indian culture, or the culture of poverty, but with the institutions that dominated us and the society that attempted to destroy us. In this respect, the Urban Indian Association recognizes the need to develop an economic and industrial strategy that is based on shared common economic and business principles, and more important, a concensus of mutual social values.

The corporate structure we are proposing will be the basis for effective planning, management and control for our resources and projects. The business corporation will develop economic and industrial strategies that can promote the production of goods and services designed to meet the need and demand of local and regional markets. The strategy has three major components. They are

1. The preparation of a business and industrial development plan that promotes Indian employment and business opportunities in the urban environment. The specific areas of the plan are property investments, trucking and transport, consumer goods and services and the shelter and housing industry.

2. The establishment of MICO Developments (Manitoba Indian Companies) is designed to manage company subsidiaries created and established to engage in eonomic and industrial activities occurring in the urban and regional markets.

3. Finally, to promote and develop an innovative financial investment and leverage financing system that would fulfill the unique

financing needs for the Indian businesses.

The Urban Indian Association expects this strategy to constitue a major break-through in closing the present social and economic gap between our people and non-natives in the urban environment.

There is a tendency to interpret this effort as a duplication of another bureaucracy run by red bureaucrats. The radical change in this corporate structure concept is that the idea is based on a return-on-investment principle and while Indian consumers constitute more than 8% of Winnipeg's disposable income cash-flow. At the same time, remote Indian communities expend disposable income outflow to Winnipeg for consumer goods and services totalling more than $20 million annually. This brokerage exchange system does not benefit the urban Indian community except in that we serve as passive consumers. Further to this, the average annual social maintenance cost for a Indian family of six is about $68,000. The criminal justice costs to deal with the "Indian problem" represent 46% of its budget. The annual incarceration costs per a Indian inmate is approximately $27,000. It is definitely in the interest of governments to have our people recover our social and economic health.

Respectively, in the light of this unique economic system, many opportunities exist for economic, industrial and commercial development in the city which could result to direct benefits for the urban Indian community.

Given the understanding that both the governments and our urban Indian groups have mutually agreed on the need to overcome the brutality and alienation of the Indian living conditions. This is the most optimum and practical approach available to develop a business structure to encourage and assist economic transition from government dependency to industrial dependency. Since there is a general socio-economic vacuum in the Indian urban community, the strategy will have to be designed to accommodate the transitional trend. In order to achieve a meaningful and stable advancement, the process will have to begin with the seeker who has lived or is living where the problem exists. This process will come in conflict with the philosophy of the concept of "devolution".

Devolution is a process originating externally and having a process of development from the top down. What the Urban Indian Association has seen that this devolutionary process has a tendency of creating an Indian occupatinal structure that is forced to carry out devolutionary government policies that are ill conceived and are not designed to produce investment returns.

The Employment Equity Act is probably the first legislation that is going to provide employment and industrial opportunity equities. It is therefore vital and crucial that the philosophy of "evolutionary development" as versus to the "devolutionary development" be adopted to create a positive climate for establishing an urban Indian/government connectedness.

The history of economic and industrial development are high among our people in Winnipeg; but because business skills and particularly venture capital was scarce, many projects were not aggressive enough to compete in the open market.

The Plan is to implement a corporate development plan for the Urban Indian

Association that would be capable of undertaking economic and industrial development projects in the city and in the region.

Our Indian people recognize that they have a long commerce and business history among ourselves. The economic community of Winnipeg needs to realize that our people in other city centres in Canada and United States own and operate airlines, resort complexes, commercial developments and financial institutions. Our people need the opportunity to demonstrate our capability too.

In Manitoba, the hydro-electric industry, mining, water control and forestry sectors which are associated to lands and resources owned by our people will facilitate long term commerce in the 1990's. Since Winnipeg is a major centre of commerce and strategically located as a gate way to the West, South, East and the North, northern development will continue to increase commerce in Winnipeg and the proliferations of Indian economies will have direct impact and influence on MICO Developments.

Northern Indian economies are on the rise by more than one hundred percent since 1968, while Winnipeg continues to serve not only as the major centre for commerce to these areas, it also facilitates economies arising from tribal political and trade activities. It is clear to industry and labor that as more development occurs, business and commerce need to be postured to meet the supply of the need and demand.

MICO Developments believes that diversifying the Indian economic out-flow to Indian business can revitalize the urban Indian society that currently faces a cruel future. The fundamental belief and condemnation held by the dominant society that Indians are poor because they are Indians; and Indians because they are poor must be collectively challenged by ourselves and governments who are postured to revitalize their human integrity.

MICO Developments is designed both to be unique and innovative. Unique in that it operates in relation to creating federal and provincial linkages within the urban and regional context and to expand on those government program proliferations which have been integrated to a traditional orientation. Innovative that MICO Developments focuses on existing gaps in the Canadian market-place and linking that potent potential of the Indian consumer market.

We have identified some of the subsidiary companies that can be established that's aimed at the need and demand of the Indian consumer.

Transportation Company

Long Distance Trucking

Courier Service

Taxi Service

Public Airport Shuttle Service

Ambulance Service

Bingo Bus Travel Service

Housing and Shelter Authority

Retirement and Personal Care Homes

Low Income Shelters

Housing Maintenance Company

Day Care Facilities

Student Shelter Facilities

Human Services

Child Welfare and Family Services

Walk-In Medical Clinics

Social and Mental Health Service

Probation Services

Disaster and Emergency Services

Property Management

Hotel and Motels

Transient Patient Hostel Facility

Laundromats

Service Stations

Restaurants

Office, Conference and Cultural Facilities

Communications

Newsprint

Advertising

Radio and TV Communications

Tourism

Travel Agency

Travel Vacation Bus Tours

Cultural and Indian Entertainment Exhibitions

National and International Cultural Promotions

Red River Exhibition Indian Village

Employment Services

Employment Equity Agency

Job Training and Apprenticeship

Work Force Stabilization Program

Cross/Cultural Human Relations Agency

Considerations to a ten year time frame on such planning can become practical and realistic for Indian urban development. The Urban Indian Association believes that there is only one history of importance and it is the history of what you once believed in and the history of what you came to believe in. Our Indian people have seen the change in ourselves, our friends, our work. We have been patient and pragmatic, treasuring small victories that have added up to a new awakening; we know that opportunity appears in many quises, that pain and dissolution are necessary stages for renewal, and that failures can be powerfully instructive. Aware of that deep change in a person or an institution can only come from within; thus, we are gentle in our confrontation. We have been through the changes of approaches from the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood times to our present organization. We are the doers and workers who face the bad news everyday and keep on working. We have chosen life, however disparing it may seem. Most of all, we know the power we have together.

It has been said, "capital is like Indian snake oil, it can cure many ills". This may be true, but irrespective to this statement, the lack of it can keep a person awfully sick.

There are two specific factors that have contributed to the collapse of Indian business projects; the lack or scarcity of capital and the articulate management of it. In conjunction to this situation, there is a long history of dislocated funding programs that have resulted to pouring billions of dollars into Indian communities that were basically accountability orientated as versus to productive orientated. As long as the recipient can account for financial expenditures, the project can be considered successful. The Urban Indian Association shares the belief that investment capital accountability is fundamental to business, however the major focus on business is the principle of financial performance and the realization of investment returns. Hence what is required is an innovative financing system that is capable of meeting the unique needs of Indian businesses.

For example, the Treasury Branches Act was passed in 1974 but was never proclaimed by the NDP Administration in Manitoba. The idea was to produce a conventional banking system by engaging in a consortium with northern community groups, particularly those who had land holdings under aboriginal titles where Manfor and Manitoba Hydro were developing under the Northlands Agreement. This system of "near banks" called Treasury Branches never got off the ground due to several calculated reasons.

First, at the particular stage of development, Indians did not appear to have entrenched habits of work and thrift; or a highly centralized and authoritarian system of internal government to guarantee the functions of a financial investment system that would provide a successful financial performance.

Secondly, the dependency of the Indian population was so intense upon the larger society that there was no conceivable chance for any degree of poverty liberation.

So, what's so different today? Our people are now engaged in a national and international network of technology and tribal development information. We are accessing technological infrastructure from other parts of the world where indigenous peoples are able to advance their interest under similar colonial conditions. For example, the Mapuche people of Chile are regaining their mineral rights through international forums. The Miskitos, Ramus and the Sumus tribes are posturing for the same non-violent approach. Many United States tribes are engaged in leveraged buy-outs. Still others have created financial investment consortiums with governments and offering attractive investment treasury bonds to national and international brokerages and calling in liquid capital to be diversified to their capital projects. To ensure the long-term success and financial performance of these tribal capital projects, United States governments have declared tax free enterprise zones to provide incubation until the trickle-down effects of the capital investment kicks in. These Indian development situations represent the triggers of explosive economic transformation experiences that have a common quality to the Urban Indian Association. It focuses upon awareness and it is definitely a critical shift for the better.

The economic development opportunities are all linked to the parent corporation known as MICO Developments. The term "MICO" represents an abbreviated meaning to "Manitoba Indian Companies". The term "developments" describes the corporation's secondary function, the unit plans, administers and manages subsidiaries it establishes to meet the market of need and demand.

A development corporation has three basic business functions; management, administration and sales promotion. Each business function is highly dependent on the proficiency and efficiency of the other.
In sequence, it simply means:

a) find the business (sales and promotion)
b) produce the service or product (administration)
c) do it with a marginal profit.

The Urban Indian Association has clearly outlined its visions that will take our people from despair to hope and we are prepared to meet the challenges of these new business ventures. The full realization of MICO Developments is seen as an opportunity to place our Indian people of Winnipeg on the map of the business world.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

TO THE PROVINCE

1988 - 1989

PREPARED BY: THE INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S COLLECTIVE OF MANITOBA, INC.

INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S COLLECTIVE

PROPOSAL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION:

The Indigenous Women's Collective of Manitoba was established in March 1985 and incorporated in 1986. This was an important step in ensuring that Metis, Non-Status and Status women of Manitoba had a voice and input in policies and programs affecting them.

The Indigenous Women's Collective was formalized at a conference held in March 1985. At this time, 300 Province-wide representatives realized the necessity of establishing a united provincial body to address the inequalities facing Native women in the existing socio-economic and political systems. Historically, Native organizations have not put women's issues on their agenda. Manitoba Native Women have organized to ensure that they will no longer be ignored.

The Indigenous Women's Collective of Manitoba, Inc. is a duly elected body and has the mandate to address the social, economic and political issues confronting Native women throughout the Province. It is the intent of the Collective to carry through with this mandate at all levels of government and with other Native political organizations. The government has made a public committment to address the inequalities facing women. We feel it is important that the Manitoba government help us to provide resources to Native women, specifically as we have the furthest to go to reach our full potential.

REQUEST:

The Indigenous Women's Collective recognizing the need for economic development information and supports at the community level proposes a series of economic development workshops and funding to be made available for this initiative.

BACKGROUND:

There is an overall sense of urgency in the Native women's community in regard to economic development, no doubt due to the desperate situations they face. Fifty-one percent of the total Mantioba Native population are women and these Native women carry an overwhelming share of responsibility for their families and communities.

It is estimated that 61% of all Native families within the Province are headed by women. At the same time, the reality is Native women are concentrated in the lowest strata of the socio-economic scale. The majority of Native women have less than a grade nine education and their unemployment rate is four times that of the Manitoba average. There is a high number of single mothers among Native families (32% vs 10%) and of these 39% have three or more children compared to only 19% of their non-Native counterparts. Native women are faced with increasing family and societal violence. It is obvious that current programming and support systems are inadequate to address and rectify this situation. The Indigenous Women's Collective of Manitoba, Inc. is requesting funds to work towards alleviating this disadvantaged status of Native women.

Historically, Native women played an important role in aboriginal culture and were equal to men. Women contributed to decisions about the family, property rights, education and economic development.

The traditional economy was land-based. An unwritten ethic of co-operation and sharing was strictly followed. Therefore, everyone took part in the traditional economy and had a role to play. Leadership by concensus was an integral part of this economy. The essential economic activities of hunting, fishing and trapping were directed and controlled by the Native people including women. In this manner, they were a self-determining and self-governing people.

Since European contact, the traditional land-based economy has been ripped apart. What started with the fur traders has been continued by successive colonial governments, along with other institutions and instruments of assimilation, particularly, the church and the education system.

Those forced changes have had a severe and devastating impact on the lifestyles of the Native people, especially the younger population within

Native communities. The personal senses of dignity, identity, pride and confidence have been eroded to the extent that there is dependence in virtually all aspects of community life.

In spite of this situation, Native women have begun to take this opportunity, through economic development, to control their lives in a direction that strengthens their traditions and values in the modern context. It is an opportunity to adapt consciously and cautiously, instead of being forced to change to suit the objectives of the dominant society.

At the Manitoba Aboriginal Women's Workshop on Legal and Economic Concerns, as well as in the Task Force Report to the Minister and the Advisory Board of the Native Economic Development Fund, and again in the Manitoba Women's Directorate Report to the Provincial Ministers of the Status of Women, the following observations were made.

Native women are interested and are beginning to get involved in economic development throughout Manitoba. They are aware that business, management and training are crucial areas to economic development and want pertinent information on these topics. Many women require help in crucial basic skills, such as writing and developing a business proposal. They need information on the resources available to them from government and private sources.

Workshops in their communities would help them acquire these skills, and to utilize information on how to start up a business. Starting a business is a new and exciting area for Native women. The interest is high, even though it is often intimidating, because there is so much to learn.

In order to accommodate these concerns, women need training programs and workshops for confidence building, leadership development, proposal writing, the marketing process, and feasibility analysis. Workshops are needed for the rural areas and communities.

Although there has been co-operation between the government of Manitoba and other provinces on a national basis, to date, there are no programs to address this urgent need at the community level. This proposal is designed to begin the process.

PROPOSAL:

The Indigenous Women's Collective proposes to present economic development workshops in five rural communities and a provincial economic conference to be held in Winnipeg.

The proposed rural communities include Lac du Bonnet, Brandon, Swan River, Thompson and The Pas.

The workshops will provide:

(1) information on economic development,

(2) identification of community resources, opportunities and initiatives,

(3) business planning assistance,

(4) sources of financial and developmental assistance,

(5) marketing and research techniques,

(6) networking opportunities.

The Provincial economic conference will continue the process begun at the local level. It will be an opportunity for the women to further develop their business ideas and/or to investigate entrepreneurial avenues.

Governmental agencies and financial institutions will be represented by staff consultants available to liaise with the individual women.

The Indigenous Women's Collective is the first Native organization in Manitoba to have unified in solidarity for the single purpose of addressing the inequalities facing Native women.

The Indigenous Women's Collective, in co-operation with the Manitoba Provincial government, proposes to take action in the area of Native women and economic development. This shall be done through work at the community level, and a provincial meeting of Native women prepared to take concise action on economic development.

Too often, in the past, Native women have been brought together overnight and are expected to make positive, constructive comments on issues affecting their lives. The Indigenous Women's Collective, in co-operation with the government, proposes to do something practical and different. The past efforts of Native women, attempting to address Economic Development, have been funded in such a manner as to exclude the necessary pre-conference development period. This Indigenous Women's Collective proposal includes the pre-conference development period which will be practical and useful not only for Native women, but for the Manitoba Provincial government.

The objective of this proposal is to help women to achieve self-determination through community based economic development programming.

The target group is the members of the Indigenous Women's Collective.

It is proposed that the community workshops and provincial conference will occur over an eight month period.

The Indigenous Women's Collective proposes to have five 2-day workshops that will be tentatively scheduled one month apart (except December).

The specific content of the Community workshops will include identifying local resources, information gathering and formulating individual plans of actions for women in economic development initiatives. Then, the whole process will be concluded with a provincial meeting of Native women.

The ultimate goal of this project is to bring together Native women who have had the time and resources to formulate specific plans of action. For some Native women, this may mean putting the final touches on private business proposals for community economic development. For all it will mean the opportunity to speak out in an organized and prepared fashion on specific issues which they have identified as 'priorities' in the area of economic development and Native women.

IMPACT/EFFECTS:

The Native women of Manitoba, who will attend the workshops and conferences, will benefit directly from this proposal. In the long term, their families and communities will also reap benefits.

The benefits they will receive will include business information, proposal development skills, and knowledge of funding agencies.

With this background, they will be equipped to pursue economic development initiatives within their communities. They will have a clearer understanding of the process required.

As already stated, Native women are included in the Affirmative Action target groups both as women and being of Native ancestry. Support of this proposal would have a significant impact.

This proposal will enable women to tap into the existing resources by bringing them together in a non-threatening and supportive atmosphere.

The Indigenous Women's Collective has worked in co-operation with the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women before and is a recognized body.

Furnishing Native women with new skills and pertinent information will have quantifiable results in the long term. There will be job creation, income generation and new businesses established.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION:

There will be questionnaires distributed at each workshop to determine if the material presented is well received. Suggestions can then be incorporated in subsequent workshops.

A final report will be drafted and distributed to all the participants and sponsors.

CONCLUSION:

The long term goal is self sufficiency in Native communities through Native women. The situation today is that Native women are considered doubly disadvantaged as targetted by affirmative action programs.

The cycle of poverty of Native women must be broken. Programs must be conducted at the community level. To ensure their participation, community-based programming is essential. Without community based economic development programming, Native women's poverty will continue.

The IWC intends to continue representing and addressing the concerns of Indigenous women in Manitoba. This mandate is strengthened by the significant size of the IWC membership and the rapid growth of that membership.

The Manitoba government can contribute tangibly and positively to the overall development of Native women. The Manitoba government can make this measurable contribution by giving financial support to the IWC.

Through this funding, the IWC will engage in specific activities which will have a measurable impact on the Native women's community, and the provincial community as a whole. The IWC activity will create for/with Native women: a community feeling of pride, accomplishment, and independance; employment; personal empowerment; political awareness; and generally improve the situations faced by Native women today.

WORKSHOP

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY

Economic Development and Employment

Submitted by Native Employment Services of Winnipeg, Inc.
May 30, 31 and June 1, 1989

Appropriate mechanism to address the preparation of the Indian and Metis Urban Strategy:

Establish an Aboriginal Social Planning Council that is:

- funded 100% by the three levels of government
- permanent structure controlled by Urban Aboriginal Community
- ongoing to meet the research and planning needs of the Urban Aboriginal community

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN URBAN STRATEGY

Employment should be made a top priority in an Indian and Metis Urban Strategy.

There is a need for a reliable data base on the Aboriginal population of Manitoba.

There should be an employment equity act at the provincial and municipal levels that is comparable to that of the Federal Government.

Any program development of employment services for urban Aboriginal people should take place within established urban employment agencies. This would upgrade and expand the existing services rather than duplicate services and administration costs, resulting in additional expense.

Profile on Aboriginal People in Winnipeg

Statistics (according to 1986 census)

Aboriginal Population in Winnipeg : 4.7% (27,475)

Aboriginal people in the labour market : 61.7% (16,952) *68.6% (61.7% represents employed and those actively seeking employment, it does not represent those who have given up or do not know how to search for employment.

Unemployment rate for Aboriginal people : 21.6% (3662) compared to 7.2% for non-Aboriginal

Native Employment Services of Winnipeg, Inc. Data 1983 - 1989

1300 new clients per year
700 re-registered clients per year
650 clients active each quarter
225 clients secure employment per quarter
200 clients enter education & training per quarter
300 client files are closed each quarter because of loss of contact

SERVICE GAPS

Presently Native Employment Services is not a full service employment agency. We are constrained by Federal Government Outreach policy. Native Employment needs to be funded by all three levels of government in order to effectively address the employment issues of Aboriginal people. All three levels of government benefit from our service.

CLIENT SERVICE GAPS

Native Youth

We have a very young labour force, participants are having great difficulty accessing and sustaining employment.

- 55.3% of Aboriginal youth participate in labour force compared to 73.9% for non-Aboriginal
- unemployment rate is 30.7% city wide and 37.3% in inner city compared to 9.3% for non-Aboriginal youth
- lack education and training (7.5% of Aboriginal youth have less than grade 9 compared to 3.3% for non-Aboriginal)
- lack job readiness thus not able to sustain employment
- lack self awareness and confidence, loss of culture
- are often household maintainers and single parents (20% of Aboriginal single parents are under the age of 25 years compared to 6% of non-native single parents)

* There is a need to develop programs to address the needs of Aboriginal youth, such programs should focus on assisting youth to become aware of, and prepared for labour market requirements (education, skill training, job readiness / life skills, and work experience).

Aboriginal Women

- often maintainer of family, 61% within Manitoba
- single parents, (32% compared to 10% for non-Aboriginal women, 39% have three or more children compared to 19% for non-Aboriginal women)
- often faced with family and societal violence
- lack education and training
- lack self awareness and confidence, loss of culture
- lack employment readiness
- even when highly educated they are not earning at the same level as men with the same or a lower education

* Aboriginal women require job seeking resources to enter the labour market and to upgrade qualifications. They need accessible child care for job preparation/search and for employment and training.

Program Development that is presently required by Native Employment Services:

- A component to facilitate pre-employment readiness for clients already using services at NES, especially for youth and women
- Resources to provide follow-up and support services to clients upon entry into training or employment. This is a request we often receive from employers.
- A component to work with Aboriginal professionals to develop job search skills and awareness of labour market expectations. This is especially important for those professionals who are seeking a first job.
- A component to assist Aboriginal clients to develop awareness and confidence in aboriginal history / culture.
- A component to address the recruitment needs of employers who

are under the employment equity act.

- Additional staff to meet the needs of the clients who are presently using NES services.
- Competitive salary levels to enable Native Employment Services to compete with government and private employers. Our employment counsellors continue to leave Native Employment Services for higher salaries and benefits. We are not able to provide the quality service our clients require while having to continually train new employment counsellors.

URBAN NATIVE STRATEGY
INVENTORY OF PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS/SERVICES RELATING TO THE MANITOBA NATIVE COMMUNITY

Prepared by:
Native Affairs Secretariat
May 12, 1989

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.
Justice	Northern Paralegal Project	Native people requiring legal services	Pilot project to test a model to improve access to legal services in remote northern and rural communities	Attorney General's Dept.
Justice	Legal Aid Manitoba	People Requring Legal Services who are in financial need	Legal Aid Manitoba is mandated to provide legal aid in civil and criminal matters where the applicant can demonstrate financial need	Attorney General's Dept.
Women's Issues	Women's Directorate	Manitoba Women	1) Policy research, analysis and development, coordination, and advice to Government 2) inter-departmental, Federal/Provincial Territorial, community relations and, 3) referral, resource, communication, information	Minister responsible for the Status of Women
Urban Native People	Core Area Initiative	Core area people with some native priority	Core Area Initiative has a number of programs for redovelopment, training, and economic devleopment which are cost-shared by the Federal, Provincial and City Governments	Urban Affairs coordinates Manitoba Government Input
Justice	Public Inquiry	Native people	Independent judicial inquiry that is examining the administration of the justice system in relation to aboriginal people of Manitoba. Report is expected to be completed by March 1990.	Attorney General's Dept.
Policing	D.O.T.C. Police Program	Native people	Policing on Reserves in the D.O.T.C. area supported in part by a non-capital grant from the A.G.'s Dept.	Attorney General's Dept.
Policing	R.C.M.P. Special Constable	Native people recruited by the R.C.M.P.	The R.C.M.P. Special Constable Program is cost-shared by the A.G.'s Dept. (54%) and Indian & Northern Affairs Canada (46%)	Attorney General's Dept.

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.
Justice	Manitoba Court Communicator Program	Native people in conflict with the law	Assist native people in developing better understanding of their rights and responsibilities relating to the law and the justice system.	Attorney General's Dept.
Alcohol, Drug	Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba	All Manitobans	Drug & Alcohol prevention, education, treatment programs plus funding for some agencies providing additional treatment services. Training courses for Native Alcohol Rehabilitation workers.	Health
Education	Native Education Branch	Provincial, federal, & band schools and community organizations	Curriculum development/adaptation, curriculum support materials, Professional Development, Resource Centre	Education
Education	Finance Branch	Provincial schools	Language development support for Native students and support programming to promote equality of educational opportunities (Compensatory Education Grants)	Education
Education	Inner City Initiative	Inner City Schools	English Language development for Native Students, WiWabigooni - an alternative program for Native students, pre-school Ojibway Language program, a performing and visual arts program for Native students plus other specific program support for school with over 50% of student population is Native	Education
Employment	Career Start	Employers Hiring Students & Youth	Wage assistance to employers to encourage summer hiring of students & youth.	Employment Services
Employment	Student Temporary Employment Program	Gov't Dept.'s hiring students	Provision of funding for salaries to enable government departments to hire students on short-term summer projects	Employment Services
Employment	Job Training for Tomorrow	Employers hiring unemployed Manitobans	Wage assistance to employers to encourage the hiring and training of unemployed Manitobans through the creation of additional positions.	Employment Services

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.	
Job Placement & Counselling	Manitoba Youth Job Centres	Students & Unemployed Youth	Placement referral and job counselling for students and unemployed youth seeking summer jobs	Employment Services	
Job Creation	Northern Youth Corps.	15 - 19 year old youth	Funding for summer job creation through local governments in Northern communities	Employment Services	
Social Services	Human Resources Opportunity Program	Persons receiving or social assistance	Counselling and referral services for persons receiving or likely to require social assistance	Employment Services	
Social Services	Human Resources Opportunity Centres	Social assistance recipients or applicants	Pre-employment preparation, training and work experience for social assistance recipients or persons likely to require social assistance.	Employment Services	
Training	Selkirk Training Plant	Disadvantaged individuals	Classroom and workplace training for employment disadvantaged individuals	Employment Services	
Training	New Careers	Disadvantaged Adults	Post-secondary on-the-job training education and support services for disadvantaged adults with a history of chronic employment or or underemployment.	Employment Services	
Training	Stevenson Aviation Technical Training Centre	Adults	A technical training school designed to offer specialized training for the aviation industry.	Employment Services	
Social Services	Community Social Services Division	Vulnerable Adults (e.g. disabled) and Families with special needs	- Vocational Rehabilitation - Program policy development - Funding & Services	Family Services	

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.
Child & Family Services	Child & Family Services Division	Families in Conflict	- Child & Family Support - Child Day care - Family, Dispute Services - Children's Special Services - Funding to external agencies delivering mandated services and social programs (e.g. Child & Family Services) (e.g. Residential Core Facilities)	Family Services
Child & Family Services	Native Services Unit	Native Organizations & agencies	Liaison and program support to native organizations and agencies addressing areas affected by legislation, regulation, policy, services & Standards	Family Services
Job Placement	Job Opportunity Service	Students	Registration, referral and placement of students in summer jobs.	Employment Services
Relocation	Relocation Program	Residents of remote communities	Counselling and financial assistance in relocating Northern residents from remote communities where employment is unavailable to centres where they can take advantage of employment & training	Employment Services
Social Services	Social Allowances	Persons in need	Financial assistance to persons in need who have eligibility under the Social Allowances Act.	Family Services
Social Services	Social Allowances Health Servcies	Social Assistance recipients	Provision of essential drug, dental, and optical services and supplies to social allowance recipients, wards of the Province and status Indians	Family Services
Social Services	55 Plus	Persons in need 55 and over	Provision of quarterly income supplements to persons 55 years of age and over with little or no personal income	Family Services

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.	
Social Services	Child Related Income Support	Low income families with children	Provision of monthly financial supplements to low income families with children	Family Services	
Social Services	Single Parent Job Access	Sole support parents	Pre-employment counselling, assessment, training and work experience for sole support parents (50/50 cost-shared federal/provincial)	Family Services	
Social Services	Municipal Component	Municipal community projects	Federal/municipal cost-shared funding of projects of a community benefit nature employing municipal social assistance recipients	Family Services	
Social Services	Environmental	Remote communities	Federal/provincial cost-shared funding for environmental projects in in remote communities employing social assistance recipients	Family Services	
Social Services	Employment Access for Disabled	Disabled social assistance recipients	Pre-employment preparation and work experience for disabled social assistance recipients. (50/50 cost-shared fed/prov)	Family Services	
Social Services	Job Transition for Youth	Youth or social	Pre-employment preparation and work experience for young people on social assistance (55/50 fed/prov cost shared)	Family Services	
Social Services	Job Access for Young Adults	Social assistance recipients 18 - 24 years of age	Provides opportunities for social assistance recipients 18 - 24 years of age to receive trainig in occupations of relatively high demand	Family Services	

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.	
Training	Training for the Limestone Project	Northern residents	The Limestone Training and Employment Agency coordinates all direct and indirect training for the Limestone Project. Currently, three training delivery systems exist including simulated training at Thompson, community based training and institutional training through the college and university system.	Limestone Training and Employment Agency Now the Northern Training and Employment Agency	
Training	Apprenticeship	Persons at least 16 years of age who wish to train to a degree of proficiency or a journey-person status.	Training enabling individuals to become trained to the level of certified trades persons within designated trade areas. Opportunities are also provided for persons with experience and who satisfy certain conditions, to write qualifying exams for certificates of qualification in the designated trades.	Manitoba Labour, Apprenticeship & Training Branch	
Training	Employment and Training, Core Area Initiative	Inner city disadvantaged	To identify jobs for Winnipeg Core Area residents who are unemployed, and to arrange and/or deliver training to those residents to enable them to obtain long-term employment. Programs are delivered through occupational and community based centres.	Manitoba Education, Core Area Training & Employment Program	
Training	South Winnipeg Technical Centre	Adults seeking the necessary qualifications to enter or advance in occupations identified as being of national or regional importance	Training for adult students in a variety of vocational programs.	South Winnipeg Technical Centre	
Training	Basic Education Continuing Education Program	All adults	Part-time programming for adult learners provided by school divisions and funded through grants from Adult & Continuing Education.	Manitoba Education, School Divisions	

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.
Training	Professional Development and Pre-Service Training	Teacher in the ESL system	Professional development and pre-service training for teachers in both institutionally based and non-institutionally based programs	Manitoba Education, Post-Secondary, Adult & Continuing Education
Training	New Initiative Programming	See program description	Community-based programs for low-education adults (literacy), disabled adults (physical, hearing impaired, mental, learning disabled), women, natives, seniors	Manitoba Education, Post-Secondary, Adult & Continuing Education.
Training	Employment Orientation Strategies for Women	Women entering the labour market or women who are under-employed	A course offered by the community colleges designed to provide women with the information, self-confidence and skills required for entering re-entering the work force and in making a career decision	Manitoba Education, Post-Secondary, Adult & Continuing Education
Training	English Language Development for Native Students	Metis non-status students and treaty students in provincial schools who are not funded by Indian Affairs	Funds to school divisions for remedial programs aimed at K - 12 Native students functioning below grade level because of a deficiency in English language skills	Manitoba Education, Post-Secondary, Adult & Continuing Education
Training	ESL for Natives	Natives	Language training for Native adults in Thompson and in Winnipeg	Manitoba Education, Adult & Continuing Education Branch
Training	Manitoba Technical Training Centre	Persons in business and industry requiring skill and knowledge upgrading	Computer assisted training for employees of business and industry or unemployed under CEIC sponsorship. MTTC delivers re-entry training programs in cooperation with industry and under indirect funding through CJS.	Manitoba Education, Distance Education and Technology Branch

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.
Training	Pre-Trades Training for Women	Women entering the labour market or women who are underemployed	A 12 week course offered by R.R.C.C. to women 2 times per year to familiarize them with trade areas applicable to the manufacturing industry in Manitoba. Students are given experience through a variety of work experience situations. The program consists of 3 main areas: - classroom component - laboratory component - work exploration in industry	Manitoba Education, Post-Secondary Adult & Continuing Education Division, Community College Branch
Training	Pre-Technology Training for Women	Women entering the labour market or women who are underemployed	A 16 week course offered by R.R.C.C. to women to familiarize them in technology training programs and career opportunities in the various disciplines of engineering technology. Students are given experience through a variety of work experience situations. The program consists of 3 main areas: - classroom component - laboratory component - work exploration in industry	Manitoba Education, Post-Secondary, Adult & Continuing Education Division, Community College Branch
Training	Core Area Business Administration	Core area Natives	A 3 year Business Administration program to prepare inner-city Natives for employment in the field of business	RRCC ACCESS Program

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.
Post Secondary Training	Engineering Access Program (ENGAP)	People of Native ancestry	Program leads to a B.Sc. Engineering	Manitoba Education, University of Manitoba
Post Secondary Training	Access North-Thompson Region	Northern residents; priority - Natives	Limestone hydroelectric project related institutional training in Civil Technology	Manitoba Education Red River Community College
Post Secondary Training	Access North-The Pas Region	Northern residents; priority - Natives	Limestone hydroelectric project related institutional training in technical and skilled trades.	Manitoba Education, Keewatin Community College
Post Secondary Training	Access North-Red River Community College	Northern residents; priority - Natives	Limestone hydroelectric project related institutional training in Electrical/Electronic Technology	Manitoba Education, Red River Community College
Post Secondary Training	Southern Nursing Program (SNP)	Inner city disadvantaged, particularly Natives and immigrants	Diploma nursing education program leading to an R.N.	Manitoba Education, Red River Community College
Post Secondary Training	Northern Nursing Program (NNP)	Disadvantaged northern residents, primarily of Native ancestry	Diploma nursing education program leading to an R.N.	Manitoba Education, Red River Community College
Post Secondary Training	Inner City Social Work Program (SWP-WEC)	Inner city, disadvantaged, particularly Natives & immigrants	Four year social work program leading to a B.S.W. degree	Manitoba Education, University of Manitoba

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.	
Post Secondary Training	Northern Bachelor of Social Work Program	Disadvantaged, particularly northern Natives	Education program leading to a Bachelor of Social Work	Manitoba Education, University of Manitoba	
Post Secondary Training	Community College Access Program - North (CCAP)	Disadvantaged, particularly northern Natives	Variety of technical training and education opportunities	Manitoba Education, Red River Community College	
Post Secondary Training	Community College Access Program - South (CCAP)	Disadvantaged southern Manitobans	Variety of technical training and education opportunities	Manitoba Education, Red River Community College	
Post Secondary Training	Special Pre-Medical Studies Program (SPSP)	People of Native ancestry	Training of native persons to encourage and assist access into the faculty of medicine and other health related professions	Manitoba Education University of Manitoba	
Post Secondary Training	Professional Health Program (PHP) (Native Medical Program)	People of Native ancestry	Medical and dental training for Natives	Manitoba Education, University of Manitoba	
Post Secondary Training	Winnipeg Education Centre (EP-WEC)	Inner city disadvantaged, of which 50% are are Native	Teacher education program leading to Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) degree	Manitoba Education, University of Manitoba	

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.	
Post Secondary Training	Registered Psychiatric Nurses Diploma	Youth and adults	Diploma nursing education program leading to R.P.N.	Brandon Mental Health Centre; Selkirk Mental Health Centre	
Post Secondary Training	Brandon University Northern Teacher Program (BUNTEP)	Disadvantaged particularly northern Natives	A four year teacher training program leading to a Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) degree	Manitoba Education, Brandon University	
Post Secondary Training	University of Manitoba Access Program - North	Disadvantaged particularly northern Natives	Variety of professional training and education opportunities	Manitoba Education, University of Manitoba	
Post Secondary Training	University of Manitoba Access Program-South	Disadvantaged, particularly southern Natives	Variety of professional training and education opportunities	Manitoba Education, University of Manitoba	

SUBJECT AREA	PROGRAM OR AGENCY	ELIGIBILITY	TYPE OF SERVICE	DELIVERY DEPT.	
Housing	Social/Public Housing	Low-income households	Over 20,000 units of housing, with 85% located in urban centres, are made available to low income families at subsidized rental rates. Average subsidy of $6,800/unit/year is cost shared 50/50, Federal/Provincial. Estimated 30% Native occupancy in Winnipeg.	Manitoba Housing	
Housing	Shelter Allowance Program for Renters	Low-income households	Shelter allowance subsidies are paid to approximately 6,000 households per year (almost all in urban centres)	Manitoba Housing	
Housing	Urban Native Housing Program	Native controlled non-profit housing corporations or cooperatives	Mortgage financing and subsidy assistance provided so that tenants pay rents based on income. The program has financed 1,063 units in urban centres under the sponsorship of 8 urban-Native non-profit corporations. Annual subsidies are estimated at $8,500/unit. Manitoba Government has participated in this program since 1986 and cost shares with the Federal Government (25% Prov./75% Fed.).	Manitoba Housing	

COPY

HONOURABLE GARY FILMON

PREMIER OF MANITOBA

WORKSHOP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY FOR MANITOBA

6:15 PM

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1989

MARLBOROUGH INN, WINNIPEG

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

CHAIRMAN ED WOOD, HONOURED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS A GREAT PRIVILEGE FOR ME TO BE HERE THIS EVENING AND BRING GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF MANITOBA.

I WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE WITH YOU MY VIEWS ON THIS IMPORTANT FIRST STEP TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY FOR MANITOBA.

TO BEGIN, I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT IT IS MY FIRM BELIEF THAT IF WE FACE UP TO THE CHALLENGES AHEAD, ALL OF US IN MANITOBA WILL BE BENEFICIARIES OF OUR OWN DETERMINED EFFORTS.

I BELIEVE THE COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCE AND WISDOM OF ALL OF YOU ATTENDING THIS WORKSHOP CAN RESULT IN THE JOINT DEVELOPMENT BY THE INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE, THE THREE LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR OF A STRATEGY TO ADDRESS OUR VARIOUS CONCERNS.

IN GENERAL TERMS, WE ARE FACING A MAJOR CHALLENGE TO RESOLVE THE MANY ISSUES AFFECTING INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE IN URBAN CENTRES.

YOUR WORKSHOP TO DEVELOP AN INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY IS A POSITIVE FIRST STEP TO FIND WAYS TO RESOLVE THEM.

THESE MEETINGS RECOGNIZE AND ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR STRONG DESIRE TO SEARCH FOR WAYS TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF YOUR PEOPLE. IN THE PAST, GATHERINGS HAVE ALL TOO OFTEN RECOUNTED AND REPEATED THE PROBLEMS WITHOUT REALLY IDENTIFYING SOLUTIONS.

I AM CONVINCED THAT THIS IMPORTANT BEGINNING WILL OPEN NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND WILL INCREASE PRIDE AMONG INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE HERE IN MANITOBA.

CONCRETE EXPERIENCE AND THE KNOWLEDGE GAINED, THROUGH THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS, DURING THESE SESSIONS, WILL ASSIST IN DEFINING THE SUBSTANCE OF AN URBAN STRATEGY.

THROUGHOUT THESE DISCUSSIONS, I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT THE INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY IS NOT DESIGNED TO REPLACE ANY EXISTING PROGRAMS OR THE WORK DONE BY NATIVE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS. RATHER THESE WORKSHOPS WILL ASSIST US IN DEVELOPING A MECHANISM TO MAINTAIN THOSE PROGRAMS THAT ARE WORKING AS WELL AS TO ENHANCE AND EXPAND NEW INITIATIVES.

WE BELIEVE THAT WE MUST, HOWEVER, DEVELOP A BROADER URBAN NATIVE STRATEGY TO MEET THE CHALLENGES AHEAD.

WE IN MANITOBA CAN TAKE PRIDE IN BEING THE FIRST PROVINCE IN CANADA TO INITIATE A PROCESS TO DEVELOP SUCH A PLAN.

A FORUM SUCH AS THIS CAN HELP BRING STRENGTH AND UNITY TO YOUR PEOPLE AS WELL AS PRESERVE AND ENHANCE YOUR HERITAGE AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS. YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS AND EFFORT ARE ESSENTIAL IF WE ARE TO DEVELOP A PROVINCE AND A COUNTRY OF WHICH WE CAN BE EXTREMELY PROUD.

YOUR WORKSHOP ALSO PROVIDES OPPORTUNITIES THAT WOULD NOT OTHERWISE EXIST FOR DIALOGUE, FOR DISCUSSION AND TO ENCOURAGE A CONSENSUS OF VIEWS. IN WIDELY DIVERSE GROUPS, FEW THINGS ARE OF A MORE PRESSING CONCERN THAN COMMUNICATIONS. THIS WORKSHOP, THEREFORE, IS AN IDEAL WAY OF EXCHANGING INFORMATION AND IDEAS ON A NUMBER OF FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES RELATING TO INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE LIVING IN URBAN AREAS.

SINCE MY GOVERNMENT CAME TO OFFICE A YEAR AGO, IT HAS BEEN VERY CONCERNED WITH THE QUESTION OF HOW TO FIND WAYS TO ENABLE INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE IN URBAN CENTRES TO IMPROVE THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE.

MY GOVERNMENT WOULD LIKE TO SEE GREATER PARTICIPATION BY NATIVE PEOPLE IN BUSINESS VENTURES, RECREATION, EDUCATION, SOCIAL SERVICES AND THE LABOUR FORCE. THERE IS CLEARLY A NEED FOR AN URBAN PLAN THAT LOOKS AT THE BEST SOLUTIONS TO CREATE JOBS AND INCOME - WHETHER THEY BE OLD TRADITIONAL WAYS OR NEW APPROACHES.

GREATER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES LEAD TO A BETTER WAY OF LIFE FOR ALL URBAN RESIDENTS WHICH WILL IMPROVE BOTH THE OVERALL ECONOMIC CLIMATE AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF MANITOBANS.

WORTHWHILE PROGRESS IS MADE, HOWEVER, ONLY THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A WELL-BALANCED, COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND THE ECONOMIC GROWTH WHICH PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS, COMMUNITIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY CAN BRING.

IT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT, THEREFORE, THAT PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS, THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND THE NATIVE URBAN ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISH THE GROUNDWORK FOR ACHIEVING RELATIONSHIPS BASED ON COMMON AIMS AND MUTUAL TRUST AND RESPECT.

MY PRIMARY CONCERN IS THAT WE MAY FOCUS TOO MUCH ATTENTION ON OUR IMMEDIATE CHALLENGES AND NOT ENOUGH ATTENTION ON THE MORE BASIC STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENTS THAT ARE REQUIRED TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE URBAN ECONOMY AND IN PARTICULAR, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

THESE ISSUES ARE COMPLEX AND INTER-DEPENDENT, SO I AM REALLY TALKING ABOUT THE CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENT AND THE URBAN CENTRES TO RESPOND TO CHANGE. I AM PERSONALLY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE CAPACITY OF MANITOBANS TO MAKE THE NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS AND I PARTICULARLY WANT THAT CHANGE TO BE DIRECTED BY THE INDIAN AND METIS THEMSELVES. LIFE IN MANITOBA'S URBAN AREAS HAS BEEN AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE CHALLENGING, BUT WORKING TOGETHER, WE CAN, I'M CONFIDENT, MEET THE CHALLENGES.

MY GOVERNMENT IS FACED WITH THE CHALLENGE OF HELPING TO BUILD MANITOBA'S FUTURE. WE KNOW BASIC CHANGES ARE NECESSARY. WE FACE THEM HONESTLY AND WE FACE THEM WITH CONFIDENCE AND DETERMINATION THAT WE CAN BUILD TOGETHER TO MAKE MANITOBA STRONG IN THE 1990'S.

I BELIEVE THAT IN THIS PROVINCE WE MUST BUILD STRONGER URBAN CENTRES FOCUSING ON ECONOMIC STABILITY AND AN IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE. IN ORDER TO DO SO, WE MUST BECOME MUCH MORE SENSITIVE ABOUT THE NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE.

AN ISSUE THAT IS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO YOU IS THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE MANITOBA JUSTICE SYSTEM AND ITS FOCUS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIVE PEOPLE AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM. I HOPE THAT THE POSITIVE ACTIONS TAKEN BY MY GOVERNMENT IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIVE COMMUNITY WILL WORK TO MAKE THIS RELATIONSHIP A BETTER ONE.

IN THE LAST FOUR DECADES THERE HAS BEEN A SHARP UPTURN IN INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE MOVING TO URBAN CENTRES. SUBSTANTIAL EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO ACCOMMODATE THESE NEW ARRIVALS AND TO ASSIST THEM IN BECOMING ADJUSTED TO THEIR NEW SURROUNDINGS.

I BELIEVE THIS WORKSHOP CAN PLAY A CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN FOSTERING BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE URBAN COMMUNITIES AND THESE NEWCOMERS. I AM CONFIDENT YOU WILL NOT ONLY IDENTIFY KEY ISSUES WHICH MUST BE ADDRESSED, BUT ALSO POINT TOWARD FINDINGS WAYS TO MAKE THESE NEW ARRIVALS FEEL MORE A PART OF THE COMMUNITY.

DURING A RECENT MEETING BETWEEN MY GOVERNMENT AND THE MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION, A COMMITMENT WAS MADE TO CONDUCT A SURVEY ON THIS URBAN MIGRATION TREND. THE PROJECT IS TO BE DONE THIS SUMMER AND ITS FUNDINGS WILL BE USEFUL IN PAVING THE WAY TO ADVANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE URBAN STRATEGY.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PEOPLE ISSUE THAT HAS EMERGED IN THE PAST DECADE IS THE INCREASING SELF-RELIANCE OF NATIVE WOMEN. IN MANY CASES, NATIVE WOMEN ARE REPRESENTED BY A WIDE RANGE OF RECENTLY FORMED ORGANIZATIONS AND THESE GROUPS HAVE DONE A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT TO MAKE THE VOICES OF WOMEN HEARD IN AREAS WHERE THEIR IDEAS AND CONCERNS WERE PREVIOUSLY RELATIVELY UNKNOWN. IN MY OPINION, THIS WIDESPREAD INCREASE OF PARTICIPATION BY NATIVE WOMEN IN NATIVE AFFAIRS IS A MOST POSITIVE STEP.

I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT THEY WILL RECEIVE MY FULL AND OPEN COOPERATION TO MAXIMIZE THEIR OPPORTUNITIES IN OUR PROVINCE.

AN AREA OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO ME, SHARED BY MY COLLEAGUE JAMES DOWNEY, NORTHERN AND NATIVE AFFAIRS MINISTER, IS TO FIND WAYS TO PROVIDE NATIVE YOUTH WITH IMPROVED RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

WE MUST ALSO LOOK FOR WAYS TO PREPARE THEM FOR MEANINGFUL EMPLOYMENT BY PROVIDING THEM WITH GREATER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND TRAINING. TO THAT END, I WILL BE LOOKING AT ALL POSSIBLE AVENUES TO ASSIST US IN THE TASK OF PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AND INSTILLING OF PRIDE IN OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A STRONG PARTNERSHIP IS NEEDED BETWEEN THE NATIVE LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNMENT TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS. IT IS IN THIS SPIRIT, WE MUST APPROACH THE MONTHS AND YEARS AHEAD.

I WANT TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONGRATULATE THE NATIVE LEADERSHIP FOR YOUR DRIVE AND DETERMINATION. YOU ARE DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE CHILD WELFARE AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, AS WELL AS EXPANDING THE SCOPE OF YOUR ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES.

THESE ACHIEVEMENTS ARE ACHIEVEMENTS TO BE PROUD OF, AND I KNOW YOU ARE DETERMINED TO GO MUCH FURTHER. BY PARTICIPATING IN THESE WORKSHOP SESSIONS, YOU ARE WORKING TOGETHER TO FIND WAYS TO ACHIEVE YOUR GOALS.

I AM CONFIDENT IN THE ABILITY OF MANITOBA'S INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE TO RESPOND TO THE FUTURE NEEDS, AND, AS IN THE PAST, ADD SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE ADVANCEMENT, WELL-BEING AND PROSPERITY OF THE URBAN CENTRES.

INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO AN URBAN WAY OF LIFE THAT MEETS THEIR NEEDS.

WE MUST WORK TOGETHER TO BRING THIS ABOUT.

THANK YOU MOST SINCERELY FOR GIVING ME THE HONOUR OF SPEAKING TO YOU THIS EVENING, AND MAY YOU HAVE EVERY SUCCESS WITH YOUR MEETINGS HERE.

SPEAKING NOTES FOR

HONOURABLE JAMES DOWNEY

MINISTER OF NORTHERN AND NATIVE AFFAIRS

WORKSHOP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY FOR MANITOBA

MARLBOROUGH INN, WINNIPEG

TUESDAY, MAY 30 1989 AT 10:30 A.M.

CHAIRMAN ED WOOD, HONOURED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO YOU THIS MORNING AT THE OPENING OF YOUR WORKSHOP TO DEVELOP AN INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY AND TO BRING GREETINGS ON BEHALF OF PREMIER GARY FILMON AND THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO BE HERE TO BEGIN THIS IMPORTANT PROCESS OF WORKING TOGETHER TO LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR AN URBAN INDIAN AND METIS STRATEGY. I AM CONFIDENT THAT THE WORKSHOPS, DURING THE NEXT THREE DAYS AND THE DISCUSSIONS THAT FOLLOW, WILL GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO WORK TOGETHER TO DEVELOP A FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE.

I WOULD LIKE TO CONGRATULATE YOUR CHAIRMAN ED WOOD FOR ORGANIZING THESE WORKSHOPS AND FOR ALL OF YOU WHO HAVE GIVEN YOUR VALUABLE TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN THESE DISCUSSIONS. BY ENTERING INTO THESE DELIBERATIONS, YOU HAVE SHOWN INITIATIVE, LEADERSHIP, AND CONFIDENCE IN YOUR FUTURE.

I RECOGNIZE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE STRONG DESIRE OF INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE TO WORK TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE GOALS AND TACKLE THE CHALLENGES AHEAD.

I BELIEVE THAT IT STEMS FROM CONFIDENCE IN YOUR OWN HERITAGE, VALUES, TRADITIONS, AND CULTURE. AND I BELIEVE THAT BY WORKING TOGETHER, WE HAVE THE MEANS OF ACHIEVING A SUBSTANTIAL MEASURE OF SUCCESS OVER THE MANY CHALLENGES THAT LIE AHEAD.

SINCE MY APPOINTMENT AS MINISTER OF NORTHERN AND NATIVE AFFAIRS A YEAR AGO, I HAVE ENJOYED WORKING WITH YOU AND I HAVE GIVEN A LOT OF THOUGHT TO THE INDIAN AND METIS URBAN COMMUNITY, AND I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE MY VIEWS WITH YOU.

BUT FIRST, ON A PERSONAL NOTE, ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING MINISTER OF NORTHERN AND NATIVE AFFAIRS IS THAT I HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET A WIDE RANGE OF MANITOBANS TO DISCUSS WITH THEM DIRECTLY SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTS THAT AFFECT THEM IN THIS PROVINCE. IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS I HAVE TRAVELLED WIDELY THROUGHOUT MANITOBA. THESE TRIPS HAVE BOTH HELPED ME TO IDENTIFY EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, AND AS WELL HAVE GIVEN ME FIRST HAND INFORMATION ON MANY OF YOUR NEEDS AND CONCERNS.

FOR EXAMPLE, ONE OF THE THINGS MY GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO DO WAS TO REVIEW THE NATIVE AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT.

A cross-section of Native people were invited to participate in this review. I feel that it is important for us to find out how best the Secretariat is able to serve the interests of Native people in both rural and urban areas.

We want to begin soon to implement change so that we can not only better serve your interests, but also help to strengthen the Secretariat's mandate, liaison, and communications with the overall view to a better life for all Manitoba's Natives.

A matter that is of particular interest to Native people is the review of the Manitoba justice system.

Firmly committed to the inquiry, my government increased the original amount of $325,000 established by the previous administration to close to $2 million. An additional increase of $255,000 was granted to native organizations to assist them in preparing presentations at the hearings. This funding we are assured will give the Native people the opportunity to participate as fully as possible in these important proceedings.

One of the basic changes that is taking place for Indian and Metis people in urban areas is economic.

IN MY VIEW, THIS IS BOTH ECONOMIC, HUMAN, AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. THERE IS CLEARLY A NEED FOR A PLAN FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THAT LOOKS AT NEW AND TRADITIONAL WAYS TO CREATE JOBS AND TO LEAD THE WAY TO A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL NATIVE URBAN RESIDENTS, AND AT THE SAME TIME IMPROVE THE OVERALL ECONOMIC CLIMATE IN MANITOBA.

WORTHWHILE ECONOMIC PROGRESS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED, HOWEVER, THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS, COMMUNITY LEADERS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

WE KNOW, OF COURSE, THAT BASIC CHANGES ARE NECESSARY. THE QUESTION NOW IS WHAT CHANGES SHOULD BE INTRODUCED TO EXPAND EMPLOYMENT AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES.

I BELIEVE THAT IN THIS PROVINCE WE MUST BUILD STRONGER, MORE SELF-SUFFICIENT REGIONS, MORE SELF-RELIANT INDIVIDUALS AND A DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR THE URBAN AREAS FOCUSING ON ECONOMIC STABILITY AND IMPROVED SERVICES. ABOVE ALL, WE MUST BECOME MUCH MORE SENSITIVE ABOUT THE NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE.

THIS LEADS ME TO THE OTHER BASIC CHANGE WITH WHICH MY GOVERNMENT IS GOING TO DEAL WITH AND THAT IS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

MUCH MORE OF OUR EFFORTS MUST FOCUS ON THE VERY REAL NEED TO PROVIDE URBAN YOUTH WITH MORE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN OUR MAJOR CITIES. THE NEED FOR INNOVATIVE WAYS OF PROVIDING YEAR-ROUND RECREATION AND CULTURAL PURSUITS IS AN AREA OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO ME. I CHALLENGE YOU TO LOOK FOR WAYS OF PROVIDING YOUNG PEOPLE WITH STIMULATING AND VARIED OPPORTUNITIES TO ENJOY CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

WE MUST ALSO LOOK FOR WAYS TO PREPARE YOUNG PEOPLE FOR MEANINGFUL EMPLOYMENT BY PROVIDING THEM WITH A GREATER RANGE AND SCOPE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND TRAINING. EVERY ENCOURAGEMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO WANT TO GO ON TO POST-SECONDARY AND ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO MAKE CONTINUING EDUCATION AND RE-ENTRY INTO THE SYSTEM FOR JOB TRAINING POSSIBLE.

DURING THE PAST DECADE, WE HAVE WITNESSED A MOST POSITIVE TREND IN MANITOBA, AND I REFER TO THE GROWTH IN SELF-RELIANCE AND SELF-CONFIDENCE OF NATIVE WOMEN. INDIAN AND METIS WOMEN NOW PLAY A KEY ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THAT NOT ONLY LOOKS AT WAYS TO CREATE JOBS, BUT LEADS TO A BETTER WAY OF LIFE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE OF MANITOBA.

MANY NATIVE WOMEN ARE USING THEIR ABILITIES IN A WIDE SPECTRUM OF IMPRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENTS. I WOULD LIKE TO MENTION JUST A FEW OF THEM. THESE WOMEN HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN DEVELOPING THE NATIVE FRIENDSHIP CENTRE MOVEMENT AND THEY PLAYED A LEADING ROLE IN ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING DAY CARE AND CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES. WOMEN HAVE ALSO DONE MUCH TO HELP YOUNG PEOPLE TAKE PRIDE IN THEIR HERITAGE AND TO PRESERVE THEIR CULTURE.

IN MANY CASES, NATIVE WOMEN ARE REPRESENTED BY A WIDE RANGE OF RECENTLY FORMED ORGANIZATIONS AND THESE GROUPS HAVE BEEN POSITIVE INSTRUMENTS OF CHANGE. THESE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE DONE MUCH TO MAKE THE VOICES OF WOMEN HEARD IN AREAS WHERE THEIR IDEAS AND CONCERNS WERE RELATIVELY UNKNOWN.

IN MY VIEW, THIS GROWING PARTICIPATION BY NATIVE WOMEN IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS IS GOING TO HAVE A POSITIVE, FAR REACHING IMPACT ON NOT ONLY THE NATIVE COMMUNITY, BUT THE PROVINCE AS A WHOLE.

THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS IMPROVEMENTS IN HOUSING AS A KEY PROGRAM IN THE URBAN AREA.

IN MY OPINION, HOUSING IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT, BECAUSE ADEQUATE, COMFORTABLE HOMES ARE THE FOUNDATION OF FAMILY

LIFE AND OFFER A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT WHERE PEOPLE CAN LIVE IN HARMONIOUS SURROUNDINGS. I AM PREPARED TO WORK WITH MY COLLEAGUE, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS, JERRY DUCHARME, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO DO WHATEVER I CAN TO IMPROVE URBAN HOUSING CONDITIONS.

TURNING NOW TO THE OBJECTIVE OF THESE WORKSHOPS, I SEE THEM AS A MEANS TO EXPLORE WAYS OF IMPROVING THE WAY WE DO THINGS. USE THIS FORUM AS A MECHANISM TO RESPOND TO YOUR ASPIRATIONS TO PROVIDE MORE SCOPE FOR INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE IN THE AREAS OF SOCIAL, HUMAN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

I SEE THIS PROCESS AS A CONCRETE MEANS OF ADVANCING YOUR GOALS BUT IT IS NOT INTENDED TO EXPLORE WAYS TO REPLACE EXISTING NATIVE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

THE WORKSHOPS THEN ARE AN OPPORTUNITY THROUGH WHICH SIGNIFICANT CHANGE MAY BE POSSIBLE TO PAVE THE WAY FOR PROGRESS IN THE WHOLE SPECTRUM OF URBAN INDIAN AND METIS ISSUES.

OF COURSE, ALL THE IDEAS AND NEW INITIATIVES YOU WILL BE DISCUSSING WON'T SUDDENLY SOLVE ALL THE DIFFICULTIES WE FACE. PROBLEMS BUILT UP OVER TIME OFTEN REQUIRE SOLUTIONS THAT WORK OVER TIME.

THERE IS NO QUESTION IN MY MIND NOR IN THE MINDS OF MY COLLEAGUES THAT THERE IS A TREMENDOUS POTENTIAL UPON WHICH TO BUILD ON IN THE URBAN CENTRES.

MY GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES HOW ESSENTIAL TO THE FUTURE WELL-BEING OF INDIAN AND NATIVE PEOPLE IN URBAN AREAS ARE THE PROGRAMS, THE ATTITUDE, THE APPROACH OF GOVERNMENT BE ALIGNED WITH THE ATTITUDE AND HOPES OF THE PEOPLE. AND YOU CAN BE ASSURED THAT YOU HAVE A GOVERNMENT IN MANITOBA THAT IS CONFIDENT AND PROUD AND AS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE FUTURE OF URBAN AREAS AS ARE THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES.

FOR JUST OVER A YEAR, MY GOVERNMENT HAS FACED THE CHALLENGE OF HELPING TO BUILD THE MANITOBA FUTURE. WE KNEW BASIC CHANGES WERE NECESSARY. WE WILL FACE THEM HONESTLY AND WE WILL FACE THEM WITH CONFIDENCE IN OUR EFFORTS TO BUILD A STRONG AND THRIVING NATIVE URBAN COMMUNITY.

I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT I WILL BE TAKING A KEEN INTEREST IN THE OUTCOME OF THESE WORKSHOPS, AS I BELIEVE YOU WILL MAKE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS TOWARD FULFILLING THE ASPIRATIONS OR URBAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE, AND, IN DOING SO IMPROVING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE NATIVE COMMUNITY AND THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT.

I RECOGNIZE THAT THERE IS A WIDE DIVERSITY AMONG MANITOBA'S URBAN NATIVE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS, WHO ARE REPRESENTED HERE TODAY. THERE IS, THEREFORE, NO FOREGONE CONCLUSIONS OR BLUEPRINT OF WHAT YOUR FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS SHOULD LOOK LIKE.

THE GENERAL GUIDELINES, FOR DISCUSSION AT THE WORKSHOPS ARE BROAD AND ALLOW FOR CONSIDERABLE SCOPE, INNOVATION AND FLEXIBILITY. HOWEVER, AT THE CONCLUSION OF THESE WORKSHOPS, I AM SURE THAT THE RESULTS WILL REFLECT YOUR GOALS AND YOUR AGENDA.

AS YOU ENTER INTO THESE DISCUSSIONS, I TRUST YOU WILL WORK COOPERATIVELY TO BUILD UPON A SPIRIT OF OPENNESS AND COOPERATION. I AM CONFIDENT THAT THIS SPIRIT WILL BE NURTURED AND WE WILL BUILD A STRONG RELATIONSHIP SO WE CAN REACH OUR COMMON GOALS. I LOOK FORWARD TO THE PROGRESS THAT WILL BE MADE ON THIS IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING.

THANK YOU.

*** SPEAKING NOTES***

HONOURABLE GERRY DUCHARME

MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF HOUSING

URBAN NATIVE STRATEGY CONFERENCE

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1989

12:00 NOON

MARLBOROUGH INN, 331 SMITH STREET

1. I AM VERY PLEASED TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THIS CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE CONFERENCE IS A CRUCIAL FIRST STEP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGY TO ENSURE THE WELL-BEING AND ECONOMIC STABILITY OF MANITOBA'S INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE IN URBAN AREAS.

IT ALSO RECOGNIZES THAT THE NATIVE COMMUNITY MUST PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN SHAPING THIS STRATEGY IF IT IS TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

2. THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN INITIATING THOSE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS DEMONSTRATES THE HIGH PRIORITY WE PLACE ON IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE'S URBAN NATIVE PEOPLE.

FURTHER, IT DEMONSTRATES OUR COMMITMENT TO A PROCESS WHICH ENCOURAGES MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION BY NATIVE PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS.

I SUSPECT THAT I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY BECAUSE MY TWO PORTFOLIOS, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS, ARE SEEN AS HAVING DIRECT RELEVANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHESIVE URBAN NATIVE STRATEGY,. I SHARE THIS VIEW.

3. I WILL FOCUS MY COMMENTS ON TWO OF THE WORKSHOP THEMES WHICH RELATE TO MY MINISTERIAL MADATES. THESE ARE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR URBAN NATIVES AND NATIVE HOUSING NEEDS IN URBAN CENTRES AND COMMUNITIES.

I WILL BEGIN BY LOOKING AT URBAN NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ROLE OF MANITOBA URBAN AFFAIRS.

4. CLEARLY THE DEPARTMENT'S MOST RELEVANT ACTIVITY IN THIS AREA IS OUR LEAD PROVINCIAL ROLE IN THE WINNIPEG CORE AREA INITIATIVE OR CAI. CAI IS A MAJOR JOINT REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, MANITOBA AND THE CITY OF WINNIPEG TO ADDRESS THE PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DECLINE OF THE INNER CITY OVER RECENT DECADES.

5. NATIVE PEOPLE WERE TARGETTED TO BE MAJOR BENEFICIARIES OF THE FIRST CAI AGREEMENT.

FOR EXAMPLE, NATIVES WERE PROMINENT PARTICIPANTS IN THE CAI TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM, REPRESENTING ALMOST HALF OF THE TRAINEES AND OF THE PERSONS PLACE IN EMPLOYMENT.

6. THE CORE ALSO HELPED KINEW EXPAND ITS NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM FOR NATIVES. THIS IN TURN CREATED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIVE WORKERS.

A RENEWED 5-YEAR CAI AGREEMENT IN 1986, ALSO HAS A NUMBER OF FEATURES AND ACTIVITIES WHICH ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF INNER CITY NATIVE PEOPLE AND WILL ENCOURAGE NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

7. AT THE URGING OF THE PROVINCE, THE CAI HAS HIRED A NATIVE LIAISON OFFICER. THIS INDIVIDUAL WORKS EXTENSIVELY WITH NATIVE PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS, MAKING THEM AWARE OF OPPORTUNITIES PRESENTED BY CAI.

AS WELL, THE SECOND AGREEMENT HAS AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION REQUIREMENT TO ENSURE HIGH NEEDS GROUPS BENEFIT FROM JOBS ARISING FROM CAI PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.

ONE OF THE CRITICISMS THAT I HAVE HEARD ABOUT THE FIRST CAI AGREEMENT WAS THAT NATIVE PEOPLE DID NOT FEEL THAT THEY HAD BEEN ABLE TO ACCESS PROGRAMS FOCUSSED ON BUSINESS OR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

8. THE ENTREPRENEURIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM IN THE RENEWED CAI WILL, I BELIEVE, BE A STEP TOWARD ADDRESSING THIS GAP.

THE PROGRAM IS TARGETTED TO INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS WHO FACE BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES.

9. PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROGRAM CAN ATTEND PART-TIME ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING COURSES HELD ON WEEKENDS OR THEY CAN BE SELECTED FOR AN INTENSE 4-WEEK RESIDENTIAL COURSE.

THE FIRST OF THESE RESIDENTIAL COURSES HAS JUST STARTED, AND I UNDERSTAND THAT NATIVE PEOPLE ARE WELL REPRESENTED IN THIS GROUP.

ONCE THEY HAVE COMPLETED THE TRAINING PORTION OF THE PROGRAM, PARTICIPANTS WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THEIR BUSINESS PLAN TO A PROGRAM COMMITTEE COMPRISED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

10. A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM FOR CORE AREA NATIVES, FUNDED BY THE CAI AND RUN OUT OF THE RED RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE, INCLUDES A COURSE ON URBAN NATIVE ISSUES.

GRADUATES OF THE PROGRAM WILL RECEIVE A DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND WILL BE ASSISTED IN FINDING WORK IN THE BUSINESS FIELD.

A HUMAN JUSTICE TRAINING PROGRAM HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO CONCERT WITH THE WINNIPEG POLICE DEPARTMENT, TO ENSURE THE PEOPLE GRADUATING FROM THE CLASS WILL QUALIFY FOR THE POLICE FORCE.

11. THESE ARE JUST A FEW EXAMPLES OF THE KINDS OF TRAINING COURSES THAT ARE BEING OFFERED. HAVING BEEN PRESENT AT THE LAST GRADUATION, I CAN TELL YOU THAT I FOUND IT TO BE A MOVING EXPERIENCE.

I BELIEVE THE PROGRAM IS ONE OF THE TRUE SUCCESSES OF THE CORE AREA INITIATIVE.

12. AS HOUSING MINISTER, I ALSO HAVE A DIRECT INTEREST IN THE CORE'S HOUSING PROGRAM. IT IS INTENDED TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY, AVAILABILITY AND AFFORDABILITY OF INNER CITY HOUSING. THE PROGRAM INCLUDES INCENTIVES FOR HOME REPAIR, HOME OWNERSHIP, AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT STUMULUS.

THE CORE AREA HOUSING PROGRAM COMPLEMENTS THE PROGRAMS OF MANITOBA HOUSING. TOGETHER THEY ARE ATTEMPTING TO ADDRESS THE HOUSING NEEDS OF WINNIPEG'S INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE.

13. ONE PROGRAM IS DEVOTED SOLELY TO PROVIDING HOUSING FOR INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS.

THE URBAN NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM RECOGNIZES THAT NATIVES MOVING INTO CITIES AND TOWNS ARE CONCERNED WITH MORE THAN JUST FINDING A HOME THEY CAN AFFORD. FAMILIES LEAVING A RESERVE OR SMALL COMMUNITY ARE OFTEN CONFRONTED BY A RANGE OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN THE CITY.

14. HOUSING THAT IS OWNED AND RUN BY NATIVES, HOWEVER, CAN REFLECT TRADITIONAL CULTURAL VALUES. THE MANAGERS UNDERSTAND THE PEOPLE AND THEIR LIFESTYLE AND CAN HELP THEM MAKE THE TRANSITION FROM RURAL TO URBAN LIFE.

15. THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN AROUND SINCE THE EARLY 80'S. IN THAT TIME, EIGHT GROUPS HAVE BUILT OR PURCHASED MORE THAN 1000 UNITS OF HOUSING IN LARGE CITIES LIKE WINNIPEG AND SMALL CENTRES LIKE SWAN RIVER.

THERE ARE NOW AT LEAST EIGHT MORE GROUPS THAT HAVE SEEN THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM AND WANT TO GET INVOLVED.

16. IN KEEPING WITH ITS PHILOSOPHY OF REFLECTING THE DIFFERENT CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE, THE PROGRAM CONTINUES TO BROADEN ITS FOCUS TO PROVIDE HOUSING THAT IS MORE THAN JUST A PLACE TO LIVE.

RIGHT NOW THE PAYUK HOUSING CO-OP IS BUILDING A 42-UNIT APARTMENT BLOCK IN DOWNTOWN WINNIPEG THAT WILL PROVIDE AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR SINGLE NATIVE WOMEN.

THE ON-SITE DAY CARE AND COUNSELLING SERVICES WILL PROVIDE MUCH NEEDED PRACTICAL AND EMOTIONAL SUPPORT FOR THESE WOMEN.

17. MY DEPARTMENT IS NOW WORKING WITH A NUMBER OF OTHER GROUPS THAT ARE ALSO INTERESTED IN ESTABLISHING HOUSING FOR NATIVES WITH SPECIAL NEEDS. THOSE NEEDS OFTEN INVOLVE A CHANGE IN LIFESTYLE ALONG WITH A CHANGE IN ADDRESS.

THESE MAY BE PEOPLE WHO ARE LEAVING THE RESERVE, ARE JUST COMING OUT OF JAIL, OR WHO HAVE LEFT AN ABUSIVE SPOUSE.

ANOTHER HOUSING IDEA WORTH MENTIONING DEALS WITH YOUNGER NATIVE PEOPLE WHO COME TO URBAN CENTRES TO GO TO HIGH SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.

18. THESE STUDENTS OFTEN FEEL ISOLATED FROM THEIR FRIENDS AND FAMILIES AND CUT-OFF FROM THEIR CULTURE WHEN THEY COME TO THE CITY.

IN SOME CENTRES, THESE STUDENTS ARE NOW BILLETED WITH FAMILIES LIVING IN URBAN NATIVE HOUSING UNITS.

19. A NUMBER OF TRIBAL COUNCILS ARE NOW INTERESTED IN ESTABLISHING STUDENT HOUSES IN URBAN CENTRES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. RUN BY NATIVE HOUSE PARENTS, EACH HOME WOULD HOUSE SEVERAL STUDENTS WHILE THEY ARE ATTENDING SCHOOL.

THE MESSAGE WE HEAR CLEARLY IN THESE HOUSING PROPOSALS IS THE NEED FOR CULTURAL CONTINUITY AS NATIVES MOVE FROM A FAMILIAR CIRCLE OF FRIENDS AMD FAMILY TO A STRANGE AND OFTEN OVERWHELMING URBAN ENVIRONMENT.

20. WHAT IS IMPORTANT IS THAT PEOPLE HAVE A CHOICE OF AFFORDABLE QUALITY HOUSING AND IT IS THIS GOAL TO WHICH THE PROVINCE IS COMMITTED.

21. I, ALONG WITH MY COLLEAGUES IN THE GOVERNMENT, ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO HEARING THE SUGGESTIONS THAT COME OUT THE WORKSHOP SESSIONS.

AS I PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED, OUR GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES THAT THE INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE OF MANITOBA MUST PLAY THE MAJOR ROLE IN DEVELOPING A STRATEGY TO IMPROVE THEIR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL BEING.

22. I THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION AND WISH YOU WELL AS YOU PROCEED TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MEANINGFUL AND EFFECTIVE STRATEGY TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF OUR INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE.

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FAMILY SERVICES MINISTER CHARLOTTE OLESON

AT THE

WORKSHOP FOR THE

DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIAN AND METIS URBAN STRATEGY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1989

6:15 P.M.

MARLBOROUGH INN, WINNIPEG

LET ME BEGIN BY SAYING WHAT A PLEASURE IT IS TO BE HERE THIS EVENING.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO EXTEND MY CONGRATULATIONS TO INDIAN AND METIS LEADERS AND TO THE NORTHERN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT FOR WORKING TOGETHER TO HOST THIS VERY TIMELY AND VERY IMPORTANT WORKSHOP.

THROUGH CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION WE WILL BE ABLE TO ACHIEVE THE POSITIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIAN AND METIS PEOPLE, THAT WILL IN TURN BE OF BENEFIT TO OUR PROVINCE AS A WHOLE.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES WE UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEED FOR A TEAM APPROACH.

FOR IT HAS BEEN IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL SERVICES FOR INDIAN PEOPLE THAT THERE HAS THE MOST PRONOUNCED CHANGE IN PUBLIC POLICY IN THE PAST DECADE.

LET ME EXPLAIN.

IT WAS BACK IN 1977 THAT MANITOBA, OTTAWA AND ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS FORMED A PARTNERSHIP TO HELP NATIVE PEOPLE ASSUME GREATER CONTROL OVER THEIR LIVES IN TERMS OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICE DELIVERY.

This partnership, otherwise known as the Tripartite negotiations, has lead to some significant changes to Indian Child Welfare Services.

The first agency to be mandated to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate child and family services was Dakota Ojibway Child and Family Services.

Dakota Oj.

After DOCFS came Southeast Child and Family Services, West Region Child and Family Services, Anishinaabe Child and Family Services and the Awasis Agency to provide services on-reserve.

In late 1982, the Manitoba Metis Federation undertook its own initiative towards community awareness, community development and, in particular, development of foster care resources, that would address the needs of Metis foster children.

Meanwhile, the formation of the Winnipeg Urban Indian Coalition in 1983-84 pointed to the growing need to develop a strategy for the delivery of child and family services to Native people living in urban areas.

THE MANDATED AGENCIES, SEEING THE NEED TO TAKE CARE OF BAND MEMBERS WHO HAD LEFT THE RESERVES, AT THE SAME TIME BEGAN ESTABLISHING SUB-OFFICES IN WINNIPEG.

THE QUESTION OF WHAT TO DO WITH NATIVE PEOPLE WHO WERE NOT PART OF ANY MANDATED AGENCY, BUT WHO NEEDED CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE SERVICES WAS ANSWERED IN 1984 WITH THE WINNIPEG URBAN INDIAN COALITION HELPING TO FORM MA MAWI WI CHI ITATA CENTRE.

ALTHOUGH NOT MANDATED, THE AGENCY THEN AS NOW PROVIDES A FULL RANGE OF SERVICES FOR NATIVE PEOPLE INCLUDING COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SUPPORT, CRISIS SUPPORT AND COUNSELLING.

AND IF SUCCESS CAN BE MEASURED ON THE BASIS OF DEMAND, THEN MA MAWI IS INDEED VERY SUCCESSFUL!

THE GAINS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN NATIVE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICE DELIVERY ARE DUE IN LARGE PART TO THE TREMENDOUS ENERGY, FORESIGHT AND DEDICATION OF MANITOBA'S NATIVE LEADERS.

LET ME GIVE YOU SOME IDEA OF THE TREMENDOUS SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENTS WHICH HAVE RESULTED FROM THEIR HARD WORK AND CO-OPERATIVE EFFORTS WITH GOVERNMENT.

MANITOBA'S INDIAN AND METIS COMMUNITIES NOW HAVE 900 FOSTER HOMES WHICH OFFER A NURTURING family ENVIRONMENT, ALONG WITH AN ENVIRONMENT THAT ALSO IS CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY APPROPRIATE.

IN ADDITION, THERE ARE MORE THAN 300 NATIVE PROFESSIONALS WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE TRAINING TO BE ABLE TO DELIVER SERVICES TO THEIR PEOPLE.

HOPEFULLY, NATIVE YOUTH WILL HAVE EVEN GREATER OPPORTUNITIES TO SEEK CAREERS IN SOCIAL SERVICES.

IN THE MEANTIME, THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENTS HAVE FAR REACHING AND IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR OTHER KINDS OF SERVICE DELIVERY FOR NATIVE PEOPLE.

AFTER ALL, THE ISSUES CONFRONTING NATIVE PEOPLE TODAY STILL REMAIN DEEPLY ROOTED IN THE BROADER ISSUES OF POVERTY, ISOLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT, LACK OF OPPORTUNITY AND LACK OF CONTROL IN BEING ABLE TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS.

AND IF NATIVE PEOPLE CAN DEMONSTRATE THEIR SUCCESS IN BEGINNING TO INFLUENCE POSITIVE CHANGE IN JUST ONE AREA, AS HAS BEEN THE CASE WITH CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICE DELIVERY, WAYS SHOULD BE FOUND TO CAPITALIZE ON THIS SUCCESS.

I SINCERELY BELIEVE THAT WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED IN NATIVE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES CAN ACT AS A MODEL FOR INFLUENCING POSITIVE CHANGES IN OTHER AREAS, SUCH AS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING.

LET US EXAMINE SOME OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT AND CONSIDER THEIR POSSIBLE APPLICATION TO OTHER DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES.

THE MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- INDIAN CONTROL OF SERVICES.
- 100 % FEDERAL FUNDING OF ALL ON-RESERVE SERVICES.
- RESPONSIBILITY BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO FUND SERVICES ACCORDING TO LEGISLATIVE STANDARDS OF MANITOBA'S CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT.
- A DEFINITION OF INDIAN RESIDENCY ON-RESERVE.
- PROVISION FOR FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE DEFINITION OF OFF-RESERVE RESIDENCY.

THE OTHER SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENTS IS THAT THEY PROVIDE FOR A MONITORING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING MECHANISM TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS OR ISSUES BEFORE THEY BECOME SERIOUS.

Very briefly I have focussed on some of the positive developments that have transpired in social service delivery.

My department is prepared to continue to offer its support and encouragement to Native leaders to help them achieve greater things for Indian and Metis people.

I think that a key to their continued success will be to maintain the co-operative relationship that began in 1977 with the Tripartite negotiations.

Also, workshops of this kind are very useful in developing the strategies needed to allow Native people to take control and set a course that is in keeping with their needs and wants.

In closing, let me just say that the task of developing an Indian and Metis Urban Strategy will be a challenging one.

However, looking around this room, and seeing the talent and ability that is present, I have no doubt you will succeed.

Thank you and all the best in continuing your deliberations.